The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6702. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1873. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

William Foster's Attempt at Self-Destruction—The Truth of the Times' Statements Fully Corroborated.

Wm. Foster's reported attempt at suicide was the one great topic of general conversation about town yesterday. The extraordinary attention which his case received as his doom approached, gave every detail in connection with his execution an unusual degree of interest. Hence it was that yesterday's edition of THE TIMES, which had the exclusive account of his rash act, was rapidly bought up, as everybody wished to read the details. As the report circulated through the City it was, at first, the occasion of some little surprise, but as people reflected on it, they found in the story an explanation of the remarkable weakness manifested by Foster while on the scaffold, a fact commented upon by the entire New-York Press, though they failed to tell their readers the real cause. That Foster took poison there is not, nor cannot be, the slightest doubt. From his own lips the story came, and all subsequent appearances and inquiries have confirmed the fact, both before his death and since. Had the execution been delayed a few hours, it is more than doubtful that William Foster would have lived to suffer on the gallows the penalty of his crime. It is now generally admitted by all of the officials that some poisonous compound was stealing his life away even as he stood under the dangling rope of the scaffold. How long he could have survived is a mere matter of conjecture.

A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday upon several officials connected either with the enforcement of the sentence of death upon the condemned man or the duty of caring for him before his execution. In the course of these interviews our reporter obtained their statements of his condition and appearance just prior to his execution.

WARDEN JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.

Warden Johnson, of the Tombs, was the first whom the reporter visited. After finding the Warden in his office at the Tombs, and informing him what the object of the visit was, the reporter said:

"I have called to see the matron, Miss Foster, to learn whether she has any statement to make about the report in THE TIMES."

Warden—Miss Foster will not be seen; she has nothing to say about it.

Reporter—Will you permit me to ask her for myself whether she has or has not?

Warden—I have investigated the matter myself, and I can tell you all she knows.

Reporter—I presume then that you have entirely satisfied yourself, but I should like to ask her a few questions about her conversation with Foster in the morning. However, if she does not desire to be seen, perhaps you will allow me to talk with Keeper Daly.

Warden—Over a dozen reporters have called to see him already, and I can also tell you what he knows, in a very few words.

Finding Mr. Warden Johnson a little restive and unwilling to permit THE TIMES reporter to see either of the persons who first discovered Foster's condition, an effort was then made by him to learn the result of the Warden's investigation. The reporter accordingly inquired what the Warden desired to say about Mathew Daly's reported conversation.

After going over the whole subject of watching Foster from the first, the Warden said: "Daly can only tell you that when he was walking Foster up and down the corridor, he asked him what was the matter, and Foster said: 'I took a dose at 3 o'clock.' No further question was asked by Daly, and Foster said no more about it."

Reporter—How did Foster look in the morning.

Warden—When they roused him out of the deep sleep into which he had fallen, I never saw a man that had changed so much for the worse in a few hours.

Reporter—Indeed! You had seen him then, I suppose, the night previous, and noticed his appearance. How did he then seem to feel?

Warden—When I left him, a little after 2 o'clock this morning, he looked well and strong; when he was woke up he looked like a dead man. I never saw such a fearful change. I remained in the prison all night to satisfy myself that nothing wrong should happen, and I asked Foster shortly after 2 o'clock if he had not better go to bed. A ring had been heard by him at the front door-bell a few minutes before I spoke to him, and, still cherishing hopes of a commutation, he asked me as soon as I entered, "Any news, Warden; any dispatches?" I told him there was no news, and he started to go to bed.

Reporter—How did he sleep?

Warden—He slept soundly, and was roused with some difficulty.

Mr. Johnson went on to speak generally about the precautions that had been taken to prevent any attempt by Foster upon his life, and to guard him carefully.

DR. NEALIS' STATEMENT.

Dr. Nealis, the Tombs Physician, then entered the prison, when the reporter, thanking Mr. Johnson for his statement, took leave of him to visit the physician in his private office. The following interview ensued:

Reporter—Well, Doctor, do you desire to say anything further about Foster's attempt at suicide? Is the report entirely true?

Dr. Nealis—All I have to say, Sir, is that I believe every word of the report in THE TIMES to be true, except that I am not aware the other murderers heard that Foster had taken poison. I can only tell you that I understood that they found it difficult to rouse Foster, and he was very drowsy when Miss Foster spoke to him. The conversation between the Matron and the prisoner is correctly reported in THE TIMES, for it is identical with what was told me. When I came to the prison this morning, I found Foster looking haggard and quivering. He trembled all over; his eyes looked fixed and glassy, and had a meaningless stare in them like a drunken man's, the pupils were distended, his face was sallow and drawn down, his lower jaw having dropped, and he had all the appearance of a man suffering from the effects of a narcotic poison.

Reporter—In your opinion, doctor, what produced the symptoms you noticed?

Dr. Nealis—They might have been produced by morphine. I think it most likely that it was that he took. But I am sure he took some opiate.

Reporter—Did you learn from any one in the prison that Foster had taken any drug?

Dr. Nealis—As soon as I noticed those symptoms of opium poisoning, I asked Keeper Daly whether Foster could by any possibility have taken poison, and Daly replied: "Yes, he told me he took a dose." I also learned that Foster, after taking the cup of strong coffee given to him by the matron, vomited very freely. He had been taken out of his cell before my arrival, and walked rapidly up and down the corridor; and it was then he confessed his act to Keeper Daly, who is an old official, of some seventeen years' experience. The keeper also applied cold water to Foster's head, and did all he could to keep him up until I was called.

As Dr. Nealis stated that Miss Foster's brother died on the day of the execution, she had gone out of town to attend his funeral. She could not, therefore, be spoken to about Foster's condition.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S VIEWS.

A visit was next made to the office of Sheriff Brennan. The reporter found the Sheriff at his desk, being interviewed by another reporter. When the conversation closed, the reporter of THE TIMES advanced and informed the Sheriff what the object of his call was, at the same time stating that the Warden of the City Prison and the physician had been seen in regard to the affair, and had made statements which would be published, adding, "I wish to obtain your views."

Sheriff—Well, when I went to the prison some one told me that Foster had been seen taking a dose about 3 o'clock.

Reporter—Do you remember whether it was stated that he had been seen to take it; or only that he had taken it?

Sheriff—I did not wait to make inquiry, but went straight to his cell. He saluted me briskly when I entered, and as I was about to tell him what I called for, he interrupted me, saying, "I'm ready when you want me." I then concluded to hasten the preparations, and bring on the execution without further delay.

This being considered a sufficient admission of the correctness of THE TIMES report, further questions were deemed unnecessary, especially as the Sheriff was just starting home. As Mr. Brennan was stepping out of the office, he resumed the conversation, and stated that Foster was evidently sinking very rapidly from some cause while the clergymen were offering the last prayers. "I stepped behind him, then," said the Sheriff, and said, "keep up, Billy, you promised to be a man," and he straightened himself at once.

Reporter—Have you any theory of the manner in which the poison could have reached him?

Sheriff—No, I cannot believe there was any negligence on the part of the two deputies I had on duty there. I always send Hanbury and Seebacher to watch a man on the last night, because I believe they are good and faithful men.

DEPUTY HANBURY'S STATEMENT.

This terminated the interview, and the reporter next saw P. J. Hanbury, one of Sheriff Brennan's deputies, and one of the two who were assigned to watch the condemned from 7 o'clock Thursday night until 7 o'clock on the morning of the execution. Mr. Hanbury said he had read the report in THE TIMES, but he could not imagine how Foster could have concealed the poison. "I looked through his cell," said the deputy-sheriff, "when we went into the prison in the evening, and pretended I wanted a glass to take a drink of water with, and then I did not notice anything strange. If he had poison, it must have been sewed up in his clothes or in the bedding."

Continuing his statement, Mr. Hanbury said: Foster sat with us by the stove until nearly 2½. He refused our offer of some supper, only taking a cup of tea, and sat all the night with his face buried in his hands, silent, except when spoken to. The last question he asked before bidding us all good-night was: "Is there any news—any dispatches?" When he went to bed he was apparently in good spirits and looked well.

Reporter—When you left him in the morning, how was he sleeping?

Mr. Hanbury—He was sleeping soundly. He had turned a few times after retiring, but at 7 o'clock he was in a deep sleep.

Reporter—Who relieved you when you left in the morning?

Deputy Hanbury—We [meaning himself and Deputy Sheriff Seebacher] were relieved by Deputies Dunphy and Daly.

Finding that Mr. Hanbury was not present when Foster was called in the morning, the reporter turned to leave. As he was about to go, Mr. Hanbury remarked, by way of concluding the conversation, that if a man confined in any of the cells of the Tombs, awaiting execution, was determined to take poison to end his life, he could not be prevented by all the deputies in the Sheriff's office.

The last person called upon in relation to the matter requested that his name should not be mentioned. It is only necessary to say that his statements can be implicitly relied upon. This gentleman stated that he was in the yard when Dr. Nealis emerged from the male prison after Foster had regained consciousness, and that the physician had told him that the condemned man had probably taken poison.

Reporter—Then it is true, as I have heard, that you knew about the attempt at suicide before THE TIMES published it? "Yes, Sir," replied the gentleman, "I did learn of it, as I told you just now; I knew it from Dr. Nealis, and I believe it is true, just as he stated it."

The reporter endeavored to find Keeper Daly, and called, for that purpose, at the Tombs prison at 5¾ P. M., knowing that the keeper would be relieved at the regular hour of 6. To his surprise, Mr. Daly was already gone, having been permitted to go away by Warden Johnson, who evidently desired to keep him away from the reporters. It was stated yesterday that the warden intended to fully investigate the case, and it is quite certain that he can arrive at the exact truth if he is really in earnest, a matter of some doubt, judging from his conduct yesterday.

What the Evening Press Says.

All the afternoon papers of yesterday, in this City, contained reports of interviews with Sheriff Brennan, his deputies, the doctors who attended Foster on the day of his execution, and all others who were believed to possess any information that would satisfactorily account for Foster's appearance on the scaffold. The statements differ somewhat, but all agree that a drug of some sort was taken by the unfortunate prisoner, and that he could not have survived any delay in the preparations for his execution.

Sheriff Brennan said to an *Evening Post* reporter that he did not intend to hang Foster until noon; that he visited the condemned man at about 8¾ A. M., and found him calm and in apparent good health. A quarter of an hour afterward he returned to the cell and saw that Foster had greatly altered for the worse. He was deathly pale and fearfully nervous. At that time Dr. Tyng was talking to Foster, and the latter was apparently unable to understand what was being said to him. When the Sheriff entered the cell Foster suddenly rose from his seat and said: "I am ready, Sheriff, as soon as you are."

The Sheriff also told the same reporter that he had been informed by one of the keepers of the Tombs that Foster had been seen to swallow something at about 3½ A. M. Friday morning. Whether this was poison, or an opiate, or something to give strength to his nerves, he did not know. All he knew was that Foster's strength was failing rapidly, and that it was necessary to precipitate the execution to prevent a painful scene.

The *Evening Telegram* stated that "it is now certain that William Foster attempted to take his own life before the fatal sentence of the law was carried into execution. Doctors Vandewater and Phillips were in Foster's cell at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, and a *Telegram* reporter called on both gentlemen this morning to ascertain the truth of the rumor that Foster attempted to poison himself. They both say there were symptoms of opium poisoning about Foster yesterday morning, but these could have been produced by excessive nervousness. At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, when they saw Foster, he was white as a sheet, and was vomiting badly. He did not state to them that he had taken any drugs."

Then follows an interview with Dr. Nealis containing these paragraphs:

> "Doctor, is there any truth in the story that Foster attempted to poison himself?"
>
> "Yes, Sir," said Dr. Nealis. "It is all true. There is no doubt that he did attempt to poison himself, and that black coffee prolonged his life twenty-one minutes past nine."

The *Evening News* informed its readers that "there is no doubt now that Foster took morphine yesterday morning, with the intention of committing suicide. It was thought that his weakness arose from too much brandy, but it has since leaked out that Mrs. Foster, the Matron at the Tombs, when she brought in Foster's breakfast, yesterday morning, noticed something very strange in his demeanor. It will be recollected that in the *News* yesterday it was stated that a letter was handed into the Tombs before the execution, addressed to 'Mrs. Foster.' It was brought by a woman, and handed to Officer Bean, of the Sixth Precinct. It was opened when passed inside. It contained the information that Foster had taken poison."

The *Evening Mail* quotes THE TIMES report, and says: "One of our reporters was immediately directed to investigate the matter, and the result of his inquiry appears to confirm strongly the statement quoted." The *Mail* reporter next called on Sheriff Brennan, who is reported as saying:

> Of course I was responsible for Foster's actions from the moment he was intrusted to my charge up to the time of his execution; but no man can do impossibilities, and if a wily criminal is determined upon suicide no amount of care and watchfulness on the part of those having charge of him can be relied on to a certainty to defeat the attempt. Foster could receive poison from any of his friends, or he could have had concealed about him an infinitesimal amount of subtle poison in a capsule or other form.
>
> Reporter—But have you any positive information upon the subject as to whether Foster really did or did not take poison?
>
> Sheriff—I have no positive information. I was informed by my deputies in the morning—the deputies who had charge of Foster just previous to his execution—that he was in a peculiar condition, and I went immediately to his cell, and when he saw me he said that he was ready for execution, speaking in such a way as to lead me to believe that he saw that I was about to tell him that his time had come, and that he wished to anticipate what I was about to say, and he was right in his conjecture it he thought so, for that was my errand. I am under the impression that he took something early in the morning either to poison himself or stupefy him, and I think if he had not been hung as soon as he was that he would shortly have died either from the effects of whatever he may have taken or from excessive nervous prostration of mind. I do not say that he did take poison, but I think he took some powerful drug.

We simply quote these extracts, as they contain facts not obtained by our reporters, and are valuable as showing that the statement given in yesterday's TIMES was fully corroborated by those privy to the facts.

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

The Funeral of McElhaney at Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The proposed burial of McElhaney to-day from the East Cambridge Methodist Church, was changed by request of his relatives, and the funeral took place at 2 o'clock from his father's house in Grove-street. Rev. Mr. Ray performed the burial rites in a simple manner. They consisted of a few words to the friends of the deceased, prayer, reading of the Scripture, and singing. Then the funeral cortége wended its way to the Cambridge Cemetery, where the remains were interred. On the coffin, which was rose-wood, were the words: "James McElhaney, died March 21, 1873, aged 31."

Luigi Lusignani Sentenced to be Hanged on the 1st of May.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Judge Dalrymple, in the Morris County Courts, this morning refused the application for a new trial in the case of Luigi Lusignani, the Italian who murdered his wife at Dover, and sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday, May 1.

An Assassin Disposed Of.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Pedro Peno, the famous murderer and assassin of Arizona was killed at Alta, March 1, by one of his countrymen.

Stabbing Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—During a quarrel in a drinking-saloon last night, William Davis stabbed John Loughery. It is supposed fatally. Davis was arrested to await the result of Loughrey's injuries.

A Homicide in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—Vicensus Castronous, an Italian, died to-day, at the Medical College, from the effects of a blow on the head with a billet of wood in the hands of Guiseppe Limione, during a personal altercation last evening.

THE MODOCS.

Gen. Canby's Opinion of the Situation—The Course to be Pursued.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following was received to-day:

VAN BREMER'S RANCH, Cal., March 16.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The squaw sent into the Modoc camp returned yesterday. The excuse made by the Indians for not keeping their appointment is that at the last moment their hearts failed them, and they could not bring themselves to the point of abandoning their old homes and going to a distant country. They are evidently not now in a disposition favorable to any arrangement, though they profess willingness to have another talk. It will be some time before the commission can be assembled, and in the meantime the troops will be put in positions that cover as far as possible all points of egress from the lava beds. I think that a system of gradual compression, with an exhibition of the force that can be used against them if the commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties, and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General, commanding.

By courier from Yreka.

A Quarrel Reported to Have Broken Out Among the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—A quarrel is reported to have broken out among the Modocs. Capt. Jack has been threatened with death should he agree to give up the six men who are indicted for the murder of the settlers on Lost River.

The health of Gen. Gillem's troops is excellent.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Alleged Embezzlement by a Pay-Master's Clerk.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—It is reported that Robert D. Bogart, formerly Pay-master's clerk in the United States Navy, and recently a reporter for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, started for New-York, to-day, in the custody of United States officers, to answer a charge of embezzling $30,000 while acting as Pay-master's clerk.

Latest Quotations of Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Mining stock market weak and irregular. Belcher, $72; Hale and Norcross, $39; Chollar, $46; Yellow Jacket, $62; Consolidated Virginia, $61; Ophir, $32; Savage, $37; Raymond and Ely, $59; Consolidated Amador, $75.

Rapid Spread of the Horse Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—There are 200 cases of the horse disease in Los Angeles, and the disease is spreading rapidly in all directions.

A Riot by Strikers in Missouri—Two of the Ringleaders Shot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—Some twenty or thirty men who a few days ago struck work on the Slough Levee-works, fifteen miles below Hannibal, Mo., organized into a mob yesterday, and attacked Mat. Harris, time-keeper, and Thomas Stapleton, walking boss of the works, throwing stones and firing pistols at them. Harris and Stapleton returned the fire, and killed Pat. Vaughn, one of the ringleaders, and mortally wounded Pat. McNamara. Harris and Stapleton went to Hannibal, where they were arrested.

Total Wreck of the Caduceus.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22.—The ship Caduceus, ashore on Sapelo Island, will be a total wreck. The captain and crew have arrived here.

The Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 22.—A bill was passed by the Senate, yesterday, legalizing the acts of the Probate Clerks between the years 1861 and 1865, in reference to the apportionment of guardians, administrators of estates, &c.

Supposed Re-Election of Congressman Bell of New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—The friends of Hon. S. N. Bell, Democratic candidate for Congress, claim to-day that he is re-elected by a majority of four votes. It is said that returns have been received from every town in this Congressional district.

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY

Who Committed the Murder?—The Various Theories Suggested—A Mysterious Woman in the Case.

The mysterious and violent death of Charles Goodrich in Degraw-street was yesterday the general theme of conversation in Brooklyn, and opinions were less divided than on the previous day, when so many of the surrounding circumstances indicated suicide. The three bullets in the brain, disclosed by the post mortem examination, are regarded as being as fatal to the theory of self-destruction as they were to the victim, and the more skeptical now define it as a mysterious case, instead of one of suicide, as at first supposed. Granted that it was a case of murder, innumerable theories as to the manner of its execution were rife. At one time it was argued that the deceased was about entering the front basement through the kitchen, where, unintentionally interrupting a burglar, he was surprised and disarmed of his pistol as soon as the latter was drawn. Many advance the theory that he was in his bedroom on Thursday night, when, hearing a noise as if burglars were breaking into the house, he seized his pistol and in entering the basement was overpowered and disarmed by one or more persons. Contrary to the habit of the deceased, the door of the dining-room leading into the basement hall was locked, and this was surmised to have been done by burglars as a precaution against surprises. There are a few yet, however, and among them visitors to the scene of the tragedy and members of the detective force, who hold to their original opinions of suicide.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter called on several well-known surgeons of Brooklyn to obtain their views as to the possibility of suicide. Two were of the opinion that if inflicted in rapid succession, it was possible for a man to send three pistol bullets into his head, but in this case the different positions of the wounds—in the left temple and behind each ear—rendered suicide improbable. The other doctors questioned expressed the conviction that it was absolutely impossible for any ordinary man to send three bullets into his brain at such widely different points. It is certain that the deceased was shot by his own pistol, as one of the balls extracted exactly fits the weapon.

Yesterday it became rumored about Police Head-quarters that the detectives suspected that a woman was concerned in the case, if not the immediate perpetrator of the deed. A TIMES reporter visited the neighborhood in the afternoon, and found the residents still divided in opinion, although the majority regarded the case as one of murder.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

The neighbors are of opinion that a woman is directly concerned in the affair, either as the murderess or the cause of suicide. A professional gentleman living near the house of the deceased states that last Summer, while going home one evening, he saw the deceased sitting on the stoop by the side of a woman, apparently an American, well dressed, pale complexioned, and about twenty-four years old. He saw them at the same place frequently during the Summer, and he now expresses the opinion that they were living together as man and wife. About four weeks since, one dark night in February, a young lady rang at his door-bell, and said she had heard the voice of a woman crying out from one of the houses on the block, "Help, help; you'll beat my brains out." She went into the area, but at the same moment a man, whom she described as being about Goodrich's size, came out of the basement door, and she ran up the street. The gentleman visited the house, but found all dark and still within. The following day it was noticed that Goodrich's face was scratched, but when spoken to about it and joked about the scuffle in the house, he appeared confused and annoyed. The opinion of this gentleman is, that the deceased lived with this woman; that she tried to blackmail him, and being unsuccessful, procured his pistol and shot him. Others of the neighbors unite in another theory, which goes to show the woman to have been only the indirect cause of suicide. Several assert that they saw the mysterious woman leave the house at early hours of the morning. One woman also says that about 8 o'clock one evening, while passing the house, she heard a footstep on the basement-steps, and immediately after the door opened and shut, as if some one had been admitted. A woman was seen to leave the house about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning by Mr. Snedeker, and it is supposed either that she came back on Thursday night and left early next morning, or did not come back at all. The neighbors think that she had tried to black-mail Mr. Goodrich, and, being unsuccessful, left, threatening to expose him. The fear of this, combined with regret at her desertion, it is thought, drove him to suicide.

SEARCHING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.

Detective Vidette and Mr. W. W. Goodrich made a thorough search among the articles of furniture in the bedroom of the deceased, yesterday, and were evidently seeking some important clue which they believed to lie there. About noon a young man who is said to have come from New-York, entered the house, and was taken up to where the search was going on. "I think I could identify it," he said. "What?" asked a reporter. "The photograph of a woman that we are looking for," he replied; but at this point the door was closed, and the result of the search was barred from the knowledge of all but those in the room.

THE INQUEST.

Only five of the jurors summoned appeared at the house yesterday, but the number was increased to nine, with Alderman Richardson as foreman. After viewing the body, they adjourned to Wednesday or Thursday of this week, when the formal inquest takes place. The scene of the murder on Degraw-street yesterday was visited by numbers of persons, few of whom, however, gained admittance. The body was washed and laid in a preserver, which was moved into the kitchen, where it remained until 5 P. M., when it was placed in a hearse and removed to the residence of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, on Cumberland-street. The funeral services will be held at the house this afternoon, and the remains will be carried on the evening train to Albany.

HISTORY OF THE DECEASED.

The past history of the deceased appears to be of a creditable character. He was born at Havana, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1831. He moved to Albany when six years old with his father, who went into the lumber business, and the deceased afterward became a lumber inspector, and finally a lumber merchant. He left Albany and went to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1854, but returned in 1854, and remained in Albany until five years ago, when he removed his lumber-yard to Nineteenth-street, New-York. He boarded with a private family until he came to live in Brooklyn at the solicitation of his relatives. He married some fourteen years ago, but his wife died in Albany three years after. His circumstances were fair, but his means were little more than adequate to his wants, the block of houses on Degraw-street being in part owned by his brother. The deceased first came to Brooklyn in January, 1872, to superintend the construction of these houses. His relatives assert that he only casually visited the houses, and did not regularly live in any one of them until four weeks since, when he moved into No. 731 to take charge of the furniture which had been put there, preparatory to its occupancy by his father and mother and himself. Meanwhile, however, a tenant had leased the house and intended shortly moving into it.

Mr. Goodrich sold out his lumber-yard in New-York in 1870, and went into the saw business with Mr. Oldham, in this City, and the firm of Oldham & Goodrich is yet in existence. On coming to New-York in June, 1868, he went to board with a family in one of the up-town streets, and remained there until March 1 of the present year. His life for nearly four years was similar to the ordinary bachelor's routine. He would go out to business at 9 A. M., come back at 6 or 7 P. M., and spend most of his evenings in the company of the family. Occasionally he went to Albany, but always informed his friends of his intended visit, and he seldom went out for an evening without telling the family where he was going. In the Spring of 1872, however, he began to absent himself from the house for several days together. At first, he said that he was looking after the houses which were being constructed in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, and that he had "rigged up" a room in one of them, and slept in it when detained in Brooklyn over night. As the Summer came on, however, he was absent for longer periods, but gave no reasons, and spoke but little to the family on the subject of his Brooklyn property, which recently had been his chief topic. During the Fall and Winter his protracted absences continued, and the family with which he boarded intending to move into the country, told him that they would have to part with him. He expressed great regret, but said that his family had for some time urged him to move over to Brooklyn, and he would now do so, and accept the proposition that his father and mother should keep house for him. He left the house near the end of February, but came back on the 1st of the present month and gave up his room, after clearing it of his furniture, &c. He then took up his permanent residence in the house where he died. While at his New-York boarding-house, he seldom received any visitors, but a large number of letters came to the house addressed to him. Two of his correspondents were evidently ladies, by the character of the handwriting. One wrote seldom, and her letters were post-marked Albany, but the other, whose correspondence was first noticed in 1871, wrote frequently, especially in the Spring and Summer of 1872. Her letters were inclosed in small, oblong envelopes, of a pale rose-color, and were invariably addressed, "Mr. Charlie Goodrich." Latterly, the receipt of these letters would worry and perplex him, but he never expressed himself to the family on the subject. He was of remarkably nervous temperament, for, although the house was securely locked and barred, he, every night, pushed his bedstead against the door of his room, and placed a loaded revolver under his pillow, so continual was his apprehension of burglary. He was somewhat given, of late years, to solitary habits, and would often prepare a hermit's breakfast in his room. He seemed to have a sufficient supply of money, paying all debts regularly, and being very particular as to the quality and make of his clothing. Those who were on terms of intimacy with him during these years, speak of him as a thoroughly temperate and quiet man.

The Brooklyn detectives are now in possession of a letter found on the person of the deceased, and it is probable that it was one of the epistles of this frequent but unknown correspondent. Other letters of similar character are believed to have been found yesterday, in his writing-desk in Brooklyn.

Drs. A. W. Shepherd and Speer made a further examination of the stomach of the deceased yesterday afternoon. From its appearance it was evident that the deceased had not eaten for several hours. Mr. John Richardson is positive that he saw Mr. Goodrich in an Atlantic and Fifth-avenue car, evidently on his way home, near 10 o'clock on Thursday night. The conductor of the car on which Mr. Richardson rode affirms this most positively, and says that he was well acquainted with the deceased, and had taken him in his car frequently. He says that the latter got out opposite his home about 10 o'clock. Mr. W. W. Goodrich, who discovered the body first, says that it was hardly cold, and the blood was still oozing in a slow stream from the wound in the temple. All these facts taken together constitute good ground for believing that the deceased reached home in safety about 10 P. M. on Thursday evening; that he arose very early, put his room to rights, went down stairs, cleaned his boots—for the latter bore no sign of the mud of Thursday, a rainy day, as will be remembered, and met his death probably between 5 and 8 o'clock on Friday morning. This much, therefore, may be safely accepted as the result of yesterday's investigation: that the theory of suicide has been shaken by facts, and that the murderer was familiar with the house, and was at the utmost pains to cover up his work. The pane of glass in the back basement was proven yesterday to have been broken several days since, but that does not show that it was not used as a means of egress for the perpetrator of the deed.

NEW-YORK.

Sale of Central Railroad Locomotives Seized for Tax Dues.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—The seventeen locomotives belonging to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, seized by United States Collector Bailey, were sold to-day, realizing only about $17,000. They were bought by E. D. Worcester, treasurer of the company. There is still $445,000 due the Government. The company's attorney, previous to the sale, protested against it as illegal, claiming that the tax was illegal and unauthorized. It is supposed that the new depot buildings will next be seized to apply in liquidation of the tax.

Judge Learned has decided that the act of 1872, in relation to completing certain works in Black Rock Harbor and at Lower Black Rock Buffalo is unconstitutional. The decision arose from the case of the people against the Canal Board, Chas. P. Skinner, and George D. Lord.

Severe Snow-Storm in Western New-York.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 22.—A snow-storm, as severe as any during the Winter, commenced Thursday night, and continued all day Friday. The ground, which was entirely bare, is now covered with snow fifteen to eighteen inches deep. Railroad trains, excepting on the Black River Road, are running about on time. The sleighing is beautiful, and the weather is mild.

A Teamster Crushed to Death.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 22.—Jesse Blauvelt, a teamster, was instantly killed in this city to-day by having his head caught between a shed-post, at Cady's saw-mill, and the wheel of a log-cart he was driving. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Charter Elections—Local Option Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Local option yesterday was defeated in most of the counties. Northampton County gave 450 majority for license; Lebanon gave 2,800 for license; Bucks County 2,500 for license, and Montgomery County 2,800 for license.

The Democrats elected their ticket in Pottstown by 113 majority.

ALLENTOWN, March 22.—Yeager, Republican, was elected mayor yesterday. The local option was defeated by 840 majority.

In Chester County the majority against licenses is 1,000. Bethlehem gives 631 majority for licenses.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., March 22.—John Feling was elected mayor of this city yesterday by a large majority.

Ravages of the Small-Pox in Utah—Gov. Wood's Successor.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 22.—A correspondent of the *News* reports a terrible state of affairs in San Peto County, owing to the ravages of the small-pox. It is alleged that the carelessness of the people in not adopting proper sanitary regulations, is the main cause of the alarming spread of the disease.

There has been an increased number of cases of small-pox, also, in this city, creating general public uneasiness.

Business seems to have been in no way unsettled by the late monetary scare, which culminated in a run on the First National Bank. All the banks, however, took warning and telegraphed for currency, large amounts of which arrived here to-night.

Private advices from Washington indicate that Gov. Woods, who it is generally supposed the President intends to send abroad, will be succeeded by Gen. P. Edward Connor, formerly commander of this district.

A new paper called the *Grant Vidette* appeared here to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

American Bishops Appointed by the Pope.

ROME, March 22.—The appointment by the Pope of the following Bishops for the United States is announced to-day: Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan for the Diocese of Newark, and Rev. Mr. Gross for the Diocese of Savannah.

Anniversary of the Birth of the Emperor William.

BERLIN, March 22.—To-day is a holiday in Berlin, it being the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William. Flags are flying from public and private buildings, and the city will be illuminated to-night.

The Emperor is seventy-six years old to-day.

A Political Crisis Expected in Madrid.

MADRID, March 22.—The Radicals are determined to prevent a demonstration of the Extreme Republicans, and a crisis is expected to-morrow.

The Weather in England.

LONDON, March 22.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

The Pope and the Carlists.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes a significant letter, addressed from the Vatican by Cardinal Antonelli to the Spanish Bishops. The epistle runs as follows: "In the political revolutions of Spain the mission of the clergy is determined by law and justice. The predestined of Providence is Don Carlos, who has resolved, since the fall of the monarchy, courageously to consecrate his reign to the restoration of civil and religious order. It is necessary to make a last effort to succeed. The King by right Divine has need of our support, and of that of all the clergy, to whom you will give such orders as are necessary to make them act in favor of the just cause. A few days of struggle will suffice for success. Let the clergy rise, and with them all the Catholic party, and Don Carlos will then take his seat upon a throne yesterday usurped by a stranger, and to-day disgraced by demagogues. Religion expects still from us an act of energy and obedience."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Action of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Social Evil.

BOSTON, March 22.—By a vote of 110 to 29 the House to-day passed to a second reading a bill providing that all buildings, places, or tenements, resorted to for prostitution, lewdness, or illegal gaming, shall be deemed common nuisances, and punishing whoever keeps or maintains such houses by imprisonment in the house of correction or common jail for a term not exceeding one year. The bill repeals the law punishing this offense by fine.

Total Loss of the Bark Celeste Clark.

BOSTON, March 22.—The bark Celeste Clark, Capt. Foster, from Liverpool, of and for Boston, struck on Little Round Shoal, Nantucket, at 7½ o'clock on the night of March 20, in a snow-storm, and soon went to pieces. The crew took to the boats, and reached Shovelful Light-ship in safety, though much exhausted by exposure. Capt. Foster and several of the crew were taken from the light-ship by the United States cutter Hamilton, and carried to Provincetown. She would return and bring off the remainder of the crew as soon as the weather permits. The bark had a cargo of general merchandise, and was owned by J. Henry Sears, of Boston. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The Boston Horse-Shoers' Strike.

BOSTON, March 22.—The journeymen horse-shoers of Boston have voted an assessment of $1 per week, and the payment of $10 per week to each man out of employment by the strike at the Metropolitan Horse Railroad shops.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 23—1 P. M.—The low barometer that was Friday night over Northern New-England has moved north-eastward beyond our stations. The barometer has risen very generally throughout the Atlantic States. It is now highest over Georgia. A storm-centre has moved south-eastward into Iowa, and high pressure, with very cold weather, is reported from the extreme Northwest. Generally clear weather, with light and fresh westerly winds, prevail throughout the Atlantic States; southerly winds and calms in the Eastern Gulf States; fresh and brisk southerly winds, with generally cloudy weather, over the Ohio Valley and Lake Michigan; fresh south-westerly winds, with rising barometer, are now reported from the California coast.

PROBABILITIES.

On Sunday, throughout the Atlantic States, rising barometer, light and fresh winds, and very generally clear weather; in the Gulf States, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather; the barometer continue to fall over the Ohio Valley and northward, with south-westerly winds and rising temperature; the area of rising barometer, with cold north-west winds extend from the extreme northwest to Missouri and the upper lakes. Special for Washington—For Sunday, rising thermometer in the morning, followed by a decided fall Sunday afternoon, with rising temperature and generally clear weather. Cautionary signals will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M. March 22, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.714 inches; maximum at 12 P. M. March 17, 30.144 inches; minimum at 10 P. M., March 20, 29.216 inches; range, .928 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 37.7°; maximum at 4 P. M., March 19, 51.2°; minimum at 7 A. M., March 21, 30.2°; range, 21.0°. Remarks—March 18, rain from 10½ P. M. to 11½ P. M., amount of water .02 inch; March 20, rain from 11½ A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .38 inch; March 21, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2 A. M., amount of water .02 inch; total amount of water for week, .40 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 2,287 miles.

City Meteorological Record.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row; 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 31½°; 9 A. M., 38°; 12 M., 42°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 36½°; 9 P. M., 35°; 12 P. M., 33°; average temperature yesterday, 36°; average temperature for the week, 39¼°.

Murder by a Band of Apaches—The Population of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—News has been received here to the effect that a band of Apaches had captured George Taylor near Wickenberg, burned him at the stake, and then retreated safely to the mountains.

The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

A new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,323, being an increase during the year of about 10,000. The directory shows, also, that there are 11,000 Chinese, and 1,550 negroes in the city.

The Exportation of Saltpetre from Japan—Mission to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The steamer Alaska, which arrived here to-day, brings the following additional news from Japan:

The Japanese Government has revoked the prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre, and has imposed an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on that article.

The Government has sent Soyeshima, the second minister of the Empire, on a mission to China.

Raid on Keno Gambling-Houses.

Mrs. Mary Healy, of No. 323 East Thirtieth-street, on Friday, made a complaint against the gambling-house of George Major, at No. 141 Eighth-street, her husband, James Healy, having been robbed of $200 there.

Last night, Sergt. Philips, of the Yorkville Police Court, acting on a warrant issued by Judge Brady, made a descent on Major's, and arrested the following persons, who will be arraigned at Yorkville Police Court to-day: Charles Watson, John Kelly, James W. Adams, Charles York, John Neill, James Anderson, William Stewart, Jeremiah Healy, Edward Livingstone, Harry Lyons, John Thompson, Charles Clapp, Eugene Rielly, George Pierce, and James Smith.

WASHINGTON.

The Caldwell Case—Able Argument of Senator Ferry—A Protracted Debate Expected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate spent most of to-day in executive session, and made little progress with the Caldwell case. The only speech directly on that subject was by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, and it will rank as one of the three or four really able speeches thus far during the debate. He dealt briefly with the law points, and briefly with the evidence, but sharply, vigorously, and clearly. He created considerable confusion in the camp of Caldwell's special defenders. He took the position that the Senate could declare an election void that had been obtained by bribery, but that the evidence must be plain that the whole number of votes, by which the majority was made up, were bribed votes. In this case he was not satisfied that the evidence showed such an amount of bribery as that. He was inclined, from the testimony, to believe there was, but not feeling quite sure on that point, he could not vote for the committee's resolution; but he was convinced by the evidence that members of the Legislature had been bribed, and that Caldwell was in complicity with that bribery; therefore, he should vote for expulsion. Mr. Ferry alluded to Mr. Conkling's argument that the Senate had no power to declare an election void on account of its having been carried by bribed votes, and said that he considered the spirit and doctrines of that speech dangerous, calculated to subvert all political morality, and to subvert the foundations of republican government. He thought there was a monstrous fallacy in the argument which brought Senator Conkling to that conclusion, and he believed he saw the fallacy. It was in the claim that the Senate must judge of the election of a Senator under the same rules by which a court would judge of the passage of a statute. The courts had prescribed certain rules to control their judgments, and had agreed that they would not set a statute aside because it was passed by bribed votes; but the common law regulations, regulating parliamentary proceedings were different. It was held in common law uniformly that a bribed vote was no vote, and should not be counted. If, after throwing out votes proved to have been bribed, the majority was destroyed, then the election was void. Mr. Morton has the floor to close the debate, and expects to begin Monday morning. When he will end is uncertain. There was an attempt to arrive at a unanimous agreement to-day that the committee's resolution should be squarely voted on, and that immediately thereafter, if it should not be carried, the resolution to expel should be taken up and voted on after one day's discussion. There were several objections made, so, unless some new understanding shall be perfected, the first vote will be on an affirmative motion that Caldwell was elected, offered by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, as an amendment to the amendment yesterday offered by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut. This was a piece of parliamentary strategy to prevent a vote being taken first on the motion to expel, and is understood to have been suggested by Mr. Conkling. He regards it as very inconsistent to vote that Caldwell was not elected, and then, that not having been carried, vote to expel him, which vote would imply that he was a member, and he evidently wants to catch as many as possible in that dilemma.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Robert Keller, of District of Columbia, Consulat St. Martin, West Indies; William S. Lough, United States Marshal for Kansas; C. B. H. Fessenden, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Massachusetts.

Collectors of Customs—W. J. McCormick, San Diego, Cal.; William P. Dockray, St. Johns, Fla.; Joseph Jurgenson, Petersburg, Va.

Isidor Esslinger, Appraiser of Merchandise, Evansville, Ind.; Edwin A. Howard, of Michigan, Agent for the Indians of the Whetstone Agency, Dakota.

Postmasters—Jacob E. Whitenach, Jerseyville, Ill.; Joseph F. Fisher, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Wallace Vail, Plainville, N. J.; John A. Rathbone, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; Charles C. Myers, Kendallville, Ind.; Joseph S. Linney, Danville, Ky.; John A. Leiders, Chambersburg, Penn.; John S. Adams, Pensacola, Fla.; W. E. Weddell, Okolona, Miss.; Charles S. Bangs, Hillsboro, Ill.; Benjamin F. Libbey, Clinton, N. J.; T. S. Chase, Kansas City, Mo.; D. W. Clemmer, Donagiac, Mich.; Sims Neeth, Brunswick, Ga.; Thomas B. Maury, Macomb, Ill.; Charles Welling, Jamaica, N. Y.; George B. Hayden, Demopolis, Ala.; A. W. Angel, Lambertville, N. J.; Jacob B. Lovell, Phillipsburg, N. J.; N. G. Smith, Flemington, N. J.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

James F. Casey, Collector of Customs, New-Orleans; David Bushey, Collector of Customs, Southern District of Oregon; William P. Dockey, Collector of Customs, St. Johns, Fla.; John L. Murphy, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of New-Jersey, vice Stratton, removed; H. C. Hunt, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Texas, vice Wood, removed; Augustus G. Tassin, to be Second Lieutenant in the army; William S. Tough, United States Marshal for Kansas.

Postmasters—Jacob Hough, at Belle Fontaine, Ohio; Amasa Morse, Petaluma, Cal.; George F. Dick, Bloomington, Ill.; W. M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; Wm. H. Martin, Chester, Penn.; Wm. H. Dickey, Kittaning, Penn.; Henry H. Shaw, Tarboro, N. C.; Nicholas Filbeck, Terre Haute, Ind.; John L. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.; H. H. Updegrove, Van Wert, Ohio; Perry Hawes, Sedalia, Mo.; John S. Adams, Pensacola, Fla.

THE MEXICAN LAND GRANTS IN ARIZONA.

R. C. Hopkins, under date of Feb. 7, has written to B. H. Bristow, late Solicitor-General, an elaborate exposition of the condition of the Mexican land grants in Arizona, reviewing the process of law by which they have been acquired and the difficulties incident upon any attempt to investigate the condition of their titles and character. He has sent to his son, in the office of the Surveyor-General of California, a full abstract of the titles, which may be established hereafter in accordance with the Mexican and Spanish law, and will work up the same in the form of an elaborate and valuable report. A copy of the letter has been transmitted to the General Land Office.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

Secretary Richardson has appointed S. J. Kimball, of the Revenue Marine office, and Capts. Merryman and Faunce, of the Revenue Marine service, as the committee (under the act of March 3) to determine at what points it is in the interest of humanity and commerce to establish life saving stations along the coast of the United States.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Pay-director William B. Boggs has been detached from duty at the Navy Department and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Pay-master Robert Dickey has been ordered to duty on board the receiving-ship Potomac.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to	$744,000
Shipments of fractional currency	623,400
Shipments of notes	1,023,670
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	358,103,330
And for public deposits	15,860,000
Internal Revenue receipts to-day	273,239
For the month	6,054,420
For the fiscal year to date	83,955,829
National bank currency outstanding	342,313,955

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A WINTER WEDDING.

(AT CHISELHURST CHURCH, JAN. 9, 1873.)

By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

It fled away in a clang of bells,
Marriage bells,
On the wings of the blast that sinks and swells,
That bold, weak, fate-struck, suffering soul,
Whom Christ wash clean, and God make whole!
And we stand in the light of two happy faces,
Two happy hearts whom our heart embraces;
And we hear the peaceful organ's sound,
And the angry storm sweeps harmless round;
Blessed is the bridegroom though the heavens are dun;
Blessed is the bride whom no sun shines on.

Mayhap, some wandering angels say,
Stop and say,
As through the gloom they carry away
That bodiless spirit to Him who knows—
He only—whither the spirit goes;
"God give them all that the dead man lacked
(As men dare judge him) in thought, word, act!
Deny them all that to him was given,
Lest earth's doors opened, shut doors of heaven."
Blessed is the bridegroom without crown or land;
Blessed is the bride with the ring on her hand.

Peal, ye joy-bells, peal through the rain,
Blinding rain:
God makes happiness, God makes pain
Summer and Winter a good tree grows,
A strong soul strengthens through weal and woes.
"Be not afraid," says the wild sobbing wind;
"Weep," sigh the clouds, "but the blue is behind."
Blessed is the bridegroom under shower or sun,
Blessed is the bride whom Love's light shines on.

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW.

I.

A cold clear day, with the Wintry sun glittering on the frosted hedgerows and on the light snow lying upon the highway after the fall of last night, along which the rumbling Calthorpe omnibus left the track of its rolling wheels.

It was the afternoon of Christmas Eve, Christmas Eve two years ago, when the omnibus, which plied daily to and from Calthorpe and the Malston railway station, came rattling along the road leading to Calthorpe village, with much clatter of hoofs and jingling of harness, it being an idea of the honest countryman who drove the half-trained team that the more noise he made with horse and harness, the more imposing became the effect of his approach. So the omnibus came clattering on within a mile of Calthorpe, when it pulled up with a suddenness which almost flung the horses on their haunches, while the driver shouted out:

"The gentleman as was for the Oak farm gets out here," adding, as a good-looking young fellow, with pleasant blue eyes, and curly chestnut hair descended from the crazy old conveyance with a portmanteau in his hand, "if ye get over the stile there, and cut across the fields to your left, you're all right for the farm."

The young man answered by a nod, and the omnibus rolled on, leaving him standing on the snowy highway, with his luggage at his feet.

"He's London bred, I s'pose," the driver observed in the ear of a passenger who shared the front seat with him, "and the town life has made him too conceited to carry his own box"—the word "box" describing Will Drayton's leather portmanteau.

But Drayton, untouched by and unconscious of the driver's contemptuous whisper and look back, stood in the open road, in the teeth of a cutting north wind, waiting till chance threw some one in his way willing to carry the luggage to his aunt's farmhouse, which he was too proud to shoulder and trudge under himself.

Presently a lad came along the highway, singing some lusty melody as he tramped upon his way, who was glad enough to break the thread of his song, and carry Will Drayton's chattels, for the sake of the reward promised at his journey's end.

"The old way is open yet, by Mason's field, and over the stile through the coppice meadows?" Drayton said, as the lad lifted his portmanteau from the ground.

The boy nodded, and walked on in silence through the turnstile, and across the field-path, until his curiosity overcoming his shyness hazarded at last:

"You've been here before, I s'pose, mister?"

Drayton laughed.

"Yes, I've been here before, no doubt," he said, "seeing I was born down yonder at the Mill. But when my father died and the place was sold, I went Lunnon ways, to see if I could make my fortune."

The boy looked in swift surprise at the young man beside him, who, after all, was only the son of old Drayton, of the Mill, who had died a bankrupt, and left his son a legacy to his brother, the husband of the widowed mistress of the Oak farm. Still, despite the memory of his father's ruin, the lad's glance went wavering from the glittering watch-chain suspended from Drayton's waistcoat-pocket to the gloves upon his hands and the fine cloth he wore in his coat; the which this clumsy country lad had never seen the like on any one, beneath the rank of the Calthorpe gentry, while he conjectured inwardly that Drayton must have made the fortune he went to London to win.

"You're come down for the wedding, maybe?" the lad suggested presently, when, his wonder having had time to cool, a sudden surmise struck him that all Drayton's fine dressing could not be for ordinary holiday.

"What wedding?" Drayton asked, while the boy flung back the gate leading into the yard of the Oak farm, wherein hens and ducks and cackling geese were straying freely.

"They say Nellie Drayton's going to marry my lord's head keeper," the lad said impressively, delighted that his gossip had taken his hearer by surprise.

"Why, Nellie was but a mite when I left here, nine years ago," Drayton responded doubtfully.

"She's four years older nor me," the boy said sturdily, as though those four years were ten.

"That's a great age, youngster." Drayton laughed, slipping a shilling into the lad's hand, which inspired him with a still stronger respect for Drayton's riches, and the dim and distant glories of London, where fortunes could be made so readily.

Then they were at the farm-house door, where the portmanteau was deposited with a thud, which brought a girl's face to the window, a face with bonnie eyes of blue, the shade of Willie's own, and a cloud of light hair, profuse and soft, drawn off from a rosy cheek and a forehead of snowy white.

"That is not Nell, but Jessie," Will thought as the girl withdrew her face from the window. "She has got the golden hair, and the laughing lips and eyes of long ago, when we went nutting together in the wood, and wading after sticklebacks in the stream."

"Mother, there's some one at the door, and I think it's cousin Willie," Jessie Drayton cried from within; and before Willie had time to push the door open for himself, it was flung wide, and Mrs. Drayton was welcoming him back to Calthorpe.

"Only for Jess, I wouldn't have knowed you, Willie, you're grown so tall and big, and so like a town gentleman," Mrs. Drayton exclaimed, looking proudly up at her nephew, who had changed from a slim lad, into a tall, fine-looking young man, during his nine years of London life. "I've got old and stiff while you've been away, lad, and the girls have grown into women; and, I suppose, you wouldn't have knowed any of us only you seen us in the old place."

To which Willie protested he would have known them anywhere, while he kissed his cousins' flushing cheeks, and the younger one looked shyly out of her mellow brown eyes, to see how one of the group in the farm-house kitchen, not of their kith and kin, bore the friendly greeting; but my lord's head keeper never looked up from the contemplation of his strong brown hands to see the kisses given, or to mark the flush which the touch of Drayton's lips brought to Nellie's cheek.

She was the prettiest of the two girls, this younger one, of whom my lord's head keeper was said to be enamored. Jessie was a comely country lass, fair-haired and rosy-cheeked; but Nellie's cheek was rounder and more delicately tinted, and her eyes, less laughing than the blue eyes of Jessie, were of a mellow changing brown; so that Drayton, sitting in the old farm kitchen, and watching the faces of the two girls lighted up by the glow of the warm wood fire, silently indorsed Mark Wilton's taste in choosing the delicate prettiness of Nellie, rather than the buxom comeliness of her elder sister, while sweet Nellie Drayton forgot for the moment the quiet lover setting by the ingle-nook, in the wandering contemplation of Willie's glittering chain, the ring upon his finger, and the gloves he had flung carelessly down upon the table.

"So, as ye telled me in your letter, your master's dead, and ye must look for another place," Mrs. Drayton observed, meditatively, while Willie refreshed himself with meat and ale after his journey. "But, then, I suppose, a good place isn't easily found, Willie?"

"I'll take a fling out of myself before I try," he answered, putting away his plate; "but I'll not find it hard to suit myself, I've got such a good character."

Here, with shy politeness, the keeper rose up and went out, feeling he had no business to listen to Willie's concerns. Half-way to the gate he turned, and glanced back to see if Nellie would steal after him for a farewell, but Nellie only smiled and nodded to the look, and Mark Wilton passed through the gate alone, clanging it after him.

II.

The snow, which had fallen lightly all the past night, and left its thin white coating on field and highway, began drifting again as Mark Wilton crossed the coppice meadows on his way to the keeper's lodge, dropping down at first softly and slowly, but changing as the short day closed in, to swift, short flakes, which went on falling all the night through, and when Christmas morning broke, a thick white sheet of snow lay over the earth, on which the sun shone with a cold, frosty glitter.

In the Oak-farm kitchen, a strong wood fire blazed upon the hearth, where Jessie Drayton stood with her dress pinned up, frying slices of bacon, while Willie came down in search of breakfast. She looked up from her work as he came in, with a laughing face, to which the fire had brought a bright, hot flush, and wished him a merry Christmas.

"A merry Christmas to you, Jess, and a happy New Year," Willie answered in response, and going over to where she stood, he stooped downward and kissed her. "I have brought a new gown for my aunt and a Christmas box for you and Nellie, Jess," he said, standing by her on the hearth.

Then, as Nellie's footstep sounded along the passage, he took a parcel wrapped in silver paper from his pocket, and drawing out of it a pair of glittering bracelets, held them up before Jessie's surprised eyes, who, snatching up the hissing pan from the fire, reached out her hand for the young man's showy gift.

"It was good of you to think upon us, Willie," she said with a grateful smile on her full ripe lips, while she turned the bracelets round and round in her hand, without attempting to draw them on her wrist. "Only I'm thinking they're too fine for working girls like me or Nellie. So if the man you got them from would take them back, and give us a nice dress or the like—"

But Willie interrupted her with a laugh.

"Jess, girl," he said, "jewelers don't sell dresses."

"They do down this way," Jessie persisted, still with an admiring eye on the bracelets, despite their uselessness. "There's a man goes through here once a fortnight with rings and brooches, and dresses, too, of all sorts."

"Ay, Brummagem jewelry!" Willie said, contemptuously, a trifle nettled at his cousin's questioning acceptance of his gift.

"Well," she said, with a smile on her bonnie honest face, "I'll no scorn your present, Willie, but I'll lock it up, and keep it to wear at Nellie's wedding."

Drayton laughed, but though he laughed, he felt his face flame hotly, as he followed the girl's smiling glance to where Nellie stood in the open doorway, watching the little scene between the cousins.

"You had best keep them for your own wedding," Nellie retorted, as she passed through the door, with a pout on her scarlet lips.

But Jessie only laughed, and said she had no chance of a wedding yet; while Nellie, with the pout upon her lip changing into smiles, held out her hand for Willie's offered present.

III.

Willie and the two girls walked together that day to Calthorpe Church by the road, as the snow lay too thickly on the meadow-path to allow of their taking the shorter route.

Coming out after service, they found stalwart Mark Wilton waiting for them in the churchyard, dressed in his homely Sunday best. He was to dine that day at the Oak-farm by special invitation, and having joined the Draytons in the Church-yard, he walked back to the farm with Nellie, taking his place at her side with a silent assumption of ownership which made Will Drayton feel a trifle sulky—not that it had aught to do with him, as he told himself while he went with Jessie down the path leading to the church gates, only the girl was too dainty and pretty for such a rough giant as my lord's head keeper.

In honor of Christmas, dinner was served that day in the farm parlor, in place of the kitchen, where the family dined on ordinary occasions; and at dinner Wilton took his place by Nellie again, with the same air of ownership as had offended Willie on their way home from church.

"I suppose it's settled Wilton is to have Nellie for a wife, aunt?" Willie hazarded, when he and Jessie and Mrs. Drayton had come out after dinner into the kitchen, leaving Nellie and her lover sitting by the parlor fire.

"Yes, I suppose he is. They've settled it between them, and I'm content," Mrs. Drayton said, quietly.

Something in Willie's voice when he asked the question made Jessie look sharply up at him, and then glance away again into the fire; but nothing more was said on either side, and the talk drifted away to other things.

Late in the afternoon, when the Draytons were sitting down to tea, Tom Churton, an old Calthorpe friend of Willie's, dropped in to have a chat with him; and when Churton rose to leave, Willie volunteered to walk back with him to the village, whispering Jessie, as he followed Churton out, that he would be back to say good-night to Mark before he left the farm. But when they reached Calthorpe, instead of letting him return as he meant to do when he started, Willie was induced by his companion to come into the bar of Calthorpe Inn, and have something hot before walking back to the farm through the darkness and the driving snow, which had begun to fall again. Talking in the lighted bar, and drinking his brandy and water, so beguiled Will Drayton into forgetfulness, that 11 o'clock had struck before he entered the yard gate of the Oak-farm again, and saw to his dismay that all the lights in the house were out, and only a glimmering blaze from the kitchen fire gave a hope that any of the family were astir.

He knocked softly at the door, which was unbolted and opened as softly by Nellie Drayton, who crept back instantly within the warm circle of the fire.

Willie fastened the door behind him, and then taking off his hat, shook the white snow from it as he neared the hearth, where Nellie stood, looking silently down upon the blazing embers, while the glow of the burning wood shone on the silken glossiness of her hair, and lighted up the subtle softness of her eyes.

She turned to him as he approached with a little smiling nod, but her lips said nothing.

"So you are all alone, Nellie?" Willie began, by way of breaking ground; for Nellie's little nod had a coy reticence in it which lured Drayton more fatally than a freer welcome. "Where are my aunt and Jessie?"

Out of the mellow brown eyes shot a glance half smiling, half laughing, as she answered with demure gravity:

"They're gone to bed an hour ago; so if you want Jess, you won't be like to see her till to-morrow."

"But I don't particularly want Jess, Nellie."

She gave her head a coquettish little toss.

"How am I to understand your London ways of asking for people you don't want?" she said, looking away from Drayton's face into the fire.

There for a moment in the silence of the leaping firelight the two stood wordless, until Nellie raising her hand to brush the hair back from her forehead, the glitter of a golden bracelet on her uplifted wrist struck on the young man's delighted eyes.

"You're a brave little cousin, Nellie," Willie cried eagerly, "to wear my gift on your arm, instead of locking it in a box like Jessie."

Nellie's eyes fell on the gleaming bracelet on her left arm, and she half-laughingly covered it over with her right hand.

"I only wore one to-night," she said primly, half inclined to make play for herself with the young man's eagerness, yet half abashed and touched by it, "just to show it to a friend."

"Your friend was Mark Wilton, Nell," Willie suggested. "What might Mark have said, if it's a fair question?"

To this Nellie, twining the bracelet round, and looking at it wistfully, out of her drooped eyes, answered slowly:

"He said it was foolish finery for such as me, who was to be a working man's wife."

Was it the witchery of the purple firelight, or the girl's eyes, or her wistful downward look upon her present, which made Will Drayton blurt out unguardedly—

"Only say a word, Nell, and there will be no need for you to be a working man's wife."

But Nellie either did not or would not see the drift of her cousin's rash remark, and went on demurely:

"So Mark bid me give you your pretty present back, and tell you it was too grand for a poor girl."

Willie's face flushed red.

"And do you mean to say you'll do it?" he asked sharply.

The downward eyes glanced upward to his face.

"No, I said I would'nt, because though your present was too good for me, I'd wear it now and again for sake of the kindness that made you give it."

"Even when you are Mark's wife?"

And when Willie put the question the soft eyes wavered in their glance, and a flush came to her cheek.

"Mother and Jessie like Mark," she said, in guileful evasion. "He's steady and careful, and has some money put by, so they talk of his leaving my lord, and taking a farm and—and—"

Her confidence stammered and halted now, and Willie filled up her sentence.

"Marrying you and settling down in a home."

"Something like that, Willie; only I'm young yet, and it's time enow to think about it."

"And if another man came for you that my aunt and Jess liked as well as Mark, what would you do then, Nellie?"

But Nellie, instead of answering, looked from his eager eyes back again to the glowing wood-fire.

"What would you do, Nellie?" he urged.

"There, I hear Jessie calling," she cried; "she'll say I'm a silly lass to stand here talking, instead of going to bed."

She slid by him into the passage leading to the stairs, but he followed her swiftly, and caught her hands.

"You never kissed me for my present, Nell," he said. "Will you kiss me now and say good-night?"

She drew her hands from his and pushed him from her, in half-laughing denial.

"How dare you be so bold, Willie?" she cried, and then with fleet foot she fled upstairs to the shelter of her room.

IV.

December drifted into January, and still Willie Drayton said never a word of going back to London, seeming but too content to spend his time in the society of his cousin Nellie. Only her mother and Jess, he kept telling himself, were on Mark Wilton's side; he had no part or concern in Nellie's unbiased affections. So, when the day's work was done, he sat by her in the glowing firelight talking of London, until the girl's head grew dazzled with the notion that to be the wife of Willie Drayton, and live in the great city where she might wear gold bracelets, and display a showy silk without word of comment, was to be almost, if not quite, a lady.

It was one thing to be the head keeper's wife, whom every one called Mark, if they did not call him Wilton; but it was another thing to marry her cousin whom people always called Mr. Drayton, not daring to make too free with so well-dressed and prosperous a gentleman.

Nellie's foolish head went round in those days, when she dreamt dreams and saw visions, in a way she marveled at later, when the glamor had faded.

She liked Wille's blue eyes and chestnut hair, his comely face and his town-bred ways, better than the homely, honest lover, who had nothing in common with Willie's dandyism and fine clothes and gold watch-chain, all of which were so many snares in the way of foolish Nellie Drayton.

At first Nellie's flirtation was kept out of Wilton's ken, who came and went as usual, and from whom she stole moments to be given, when he was gone, to Willie Drayton. But as her zest for Willie's society strengthened, she grew careless and saucy to her old lover, and leaving him with her mother and Jessie for company, boldly went out of doors with her cousin, and, in the short Winter gloaming, while the clasp of the old love was warm on her hand, yielded her lips to the kisses of the new.

"Nellie's only a bit dazed with Willie's talk about London," Mrs. Drayton would say, excusingly, when she saw Wilton's look darken or his brow lower at Nellie's open defection.

But Wilton would answer never a word of complaint or reproach to mother or sister of the girl he loved so well. Only, as time went on, and Nellie grew more heedless of his silent patience, or his silent pain, he began coming less frequently to the Oak Farm, a proceeding which very much disconcerted Miss Nellie, who was well-pleased to sit as queen between her two admirers.

"You're like to loose a good man with your giddy-headed nonsense, and I don't believe you care a pin for Will Drayton," Jessie said to her, warningly, "It's only the folly of gold bracelets, and foolish bits of ribbon in your hair, that's lifting you off your feet."

For Nellie, not daring to wear Willie's bracelets every day, had taken instead to tie up her pretty brown hair with ribbons of blue and ribbons of scarlet, that Willie bought in the village for her adornment, and to which vanity of the flesh Jessie scornfully alluded. Whereupon Nellie laughed saucily, and told Jessie she liked Willie better than she liked Mark, to which Jessie impolitely responded that if she did she was a greater silly than she took her for.

"Maybe you'll take Mark yourself, when I'm gone up to London to be a lady?" Nellie suggested in reprisal.

"A lady!" Jessie echoed in pitying derision. "A fine lady you'll be in a London lodging, living on Will Drayton's weekly wages, which, it's my opinion, he can spend the bulk of on himself without a wife."

Upon which Nellie walked out of the kitchen to the dairy, with her head in the air, full of the flattering notion that Jessie was jealous of her coming good fortune. But when the cream was churned, and her deft little hands were busy with the butter, the memory of the old honest love, on which she had leant from childhood, came back to her regretfully, and stood beside the gilded shadow of a passion less real and less true.

Yet, when evening came, and she strolled into the farm kitchen, after a walk with Willie Drayton, wearing Willie's ribbons in her hair, and a knot of Willie's buying at her throat, the flitting regret had vanished, and the light of the new love shining in her mellow eyes of brown had killed the light of the old.

As January closed in, Mark Wilton's dropping visits to the farm had ceased totally. At first Mrs. Drayton bemoaned his absence with Jessie, but grew reconciled when she saw Nellie so taken up with her new lover and the notion of the fine-lady life she was to lead in London, where she was to have nothing to do, only to dress and go out with Willie when his day's work was over. Drayton had no true appreciation of the pleasures of home, and filled Nellie's head with the idea of theatres, and Christy Minstrels, and Summer afternoons at Kew or Richmond, never pausing to think that the salary he usually spent on his personal enjoyment might not afford the same delightful recreations to two.

Looking at Willie's picture of their town life, in its gilded setting, one cold February afternoon, while he was absent in the village, and her hands were busy washing up the cups after their early tea, Nellie was startled out of her day-dream by a shadow falling athwart the open doorway. Glancing up she saw the stalwart figure of Mark Wilton entering the kitchen, carrying his gun in his hand, and bending his head as she had seen him bend it many a time under the old-fashioned entrance. The scarlet blood flew hot to Nellie's cheek.

"You frighted me with that gun, Mark," she said, in excuse for the tide which would not be stayed, although the small, plump hands, busy among the teacups, never faltered in their work.

"There's no need to be frighted," he said, "it's not loaded; though for all that I shouldn't have brought it here, but I carry it about with me for company like, because it's the only company I've got now."

There was a world of reproach in his voice, a world of pathos in the simple sentence, to which he added no word, but ground his gun upon the floor, and clasping his strong brown hands over the muzzle, stood looking into the girl's face silently.

"Mother and Jessie are gone a-milking," Nellie said, forcing herself to say something, and looking down at a teacup she held in her fingers, rather than into the eyes fixed on her across the brown hands clasped upon the gun.

"I just came to have a word with you, Nellie," Wilton said, not noticing her remark about her mother and Jessie. "And if you don't mind listening to me a minute, I'd like to say it here."

She made no answer, and Mark, lifting his large hands away from the muzzle of the gun, laid it in the corner of the kitchen.

There was not much romance about Mark Wilton, nor any show of sentiment; yet what he had to say to Nellie he wished to say there, in the crimson glow of the firelight, where he had told her of his love nearly a year agone. "Where it began, let it end," he said to himself. Then he crossed the kitchen, and standing before Nellie on the hearth, he spoke:

"They be talking down in the village about your marrying Will Drayton, and I just came up to hear the truth of it, Nellie, from your own lips."

But with scarlet cheek, and drooping eye Nellie stood still, without answering him.

"Silence is the same as words sometimes," Mark proceeded after a moment; "and all I have to say now, Nell, my lass, is, that if you are going to marry Will Drayton, and want the promise you made me back, I'm here to give it to you."

"There's no hurry about it, Mark," Nellie said nervously, "and—and—I'd rather you'd speak to mother."

"Your mother has never come between us two yet, and she won't now," with quiet decision. "But Nell, my girl, if so be you want your promise, take it to-night, for maybe when the time comes when you do want it, I mightn't be here to give it."

Nellie felt startled, although she made no sign, but stood with her head drooped, and her eyes wandering from the scattered tea-things on the table to the flitting gleams of the fire.

"You see I thought there was no use staying in these parts any longer," he went on. "I got to dislike the place when I stopped coming up here, so I gave my lord notice a month agone, and as a brother of mine has a farm in Gloucestershire, and I mean to turn farmer too, I thought I might as well shift for good, and I'm going down there to-morrow, to see if I can find a farm near his."

"You've been so far away from us this month back, Gloucestershire won't be much farther," Nellie answered, with a coolness which struck Mark sorely, but he only said:

"I thought if you wanted me any nearer, you'd have sent for me, Nellie."

"The man who goes away of himself is not worth sending for," Nellie retorted, taking, with a woman's ready tact, the part of the injured and deserted.

"Nellie, it's not fair to say words like them, when you know I went because I didn't want to stand in the way of a man you liked better nor you liked me. And I thought to myself, if it's only a girl's fancy and pride she has out of him, as Jessie says it is, why she'll tell me to come back; but I never had a word, nor a look, so I made up my mind to go clear away; and as you were only a child, Nell, when you gave me your word first, I thought I'd ask you before I went, if you'd wish it back again.

But the half-stilled passion, or the deep pathos of Wilton's words, struck no answering chord in Nellie. She was waxing angry now, angry with herself, while she thought she was angry with Mark.

"You say right when you tell me I was a child a year agone, when I said I would be your wife," she cried, a light flashing into her usually mellow eyes; "but I'm a woman to-night, and I'll take my promise back."

"Nell, my lass, don't let our last words be words of anger," he said. "I'm not like to see you any more after to-night, for I'd never wish to look upon your face when you were another man's wife. But you might just let me kiss you once before I go; once, for sake of the time that can't come no more."

He came nearer to her while he spoke, nearer yet, and the ruddy gleams of the fire were lighting up the two figures standing on the hearth, when Nellie, bowed a little, and softened, turned her face to his—her cheek, but not her lips—and then, without spoken word, she slid away from the kitchen, and along the passage to her room, as though the kiss itself was the seal of their farewell.

* * * * * * *

It was close upon eight o'clock when Wilton left the Oak farm kitchen that night, where he had sat alone after Nellie left him, waiting to say farewell to Jessie and Mrs. Drayton, when they came in from milking, and to give them a last hand-shake before he went to where their lives and his should lie apart for ever.

As he passed from the house porch, he paused a moment to take a last, lingering look at Nellie's window, wondering to himself if she watched his going; or was she sitting up yonder waiting for Will Drayton to come back from Calthorpe? when from the shadow of the porch a hand stole out and touched his shoulder timorously.

The touch made him turn, and as he turned, he saw looking upward at him, out of the shadowy darkness of the night, the small, winsome face of Nellie Drayton.

"Mark, would you stay in Calthorpe if I asked you?" she said with a quivering lip, and tears trembling in her mellow eyes.

He answered no word, but for all answer took her to him and kissed her, while her clinging arms wound themselves round his neck.

"And if you will," she whispered, "I'll give back the promise I took away to-night; for Jess was right, Mark, and the old love is stronger than the new."—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

Death of the Victims of La Roquette.—They had to pass through a gate leading to the outer inclosure, and here there was a painful delay, while the key was procured from the interior of the prison to unlock it, and as soon as we, too, had crossed this barrier, and come to the entrance of the second *chemin de ronde* on the right side, we knew that the last scene of the tragedy was before us, for on the dark stone wall at the end there stood out in strong relief a white marble slab surmounted by a cross. We walked toward it over the stones which paved the centre, while against the wall on either side were borders of flowers which had evidently been cultivated with great care. I asked the *gardien* if these blooming plants had been growing there when the victims and their executioners passed along. "No," he said, "there was nothing of what you see now. I planted these myself afterward, and I tend them daily—it is a little mark of honor to this holy place." And holy, in truth, it seemed, for it was like walking up the nave of a cathedral toward an altar of sacrifice, as we advanced nearer and nearer to the goal. When we were within about twenty paces of the end, the *gardien* put his hand on my arm and stopped me, pointing downward. I saw at my feet a stone gutter which—how or why I knew not—was stained dark and red. "Here the firing party took up their position," he said; "you see how close they were to the victims." He went a little aside, and placing himself against the angle of the prison wall, "Here Ferré stood," he continued, "as with a loud voice he gave the order to the National Guards to fire." Finally the *gardien* walked a few steps further on, and taking off his hat, he held it in his hand, and made the sign of the cross, while he said, "And here——." Then he was silent, and there was no need that he should finish his sentence; the gentleman who was with me uncovered also, and not a word was spoken by any of us for some minutes. What we saw was this—a very high wall of dark stone which, at a distance of about five feet from the ground, was deeply marked with the traces of balls which must have struck it in vast numbers within the space of a few yards from right to left, and in the centre of the portion thus indelibly scored was the white marble slab we had seen from the other end. Below, four cypresses had been planted, inclosing the oblong space where the victims stood; the two nearest to the wall had completely withered away, as though they refused to live and flourish on the very spot where the innocent blood had been shed, but the other two were fresh and vigorous, and had sent out many a strong green shoot, seeming to symbolize, as it were, those lives transplanted to that other clime where they might yet revive in the free airs of Paradise, to die no more. When we had stood some time in the midst of the peculiar stillness which seemed all around this solemn place, the *gardien* gave me a few details of the final moments. He said that the condemned men were placed in a line with their backs to the wall where the bullet marks now were: Monsieur Bonjean stood first on the right, Père Clerc next to him, Monsieur Deguerry followed, on whose other side was Père Ducoudray, then the Archbishop, and, last, Monsieur Allard. At the moment when Ferré gave the order to fire, Monseigneur raised his right hand, in order with his last breath to give the blessing to his executioners; as he did so, Lolive, who stood with the firing party, though not one of the appointed assassins exclaimed, "That is your benediction, is it? then here is mine!" and fired his revolver straight at the old man's heart. Then came the volley, twice repeated. The two Jesuit priests were the first to fall. M. Deguerry sunk on his knees, and from thence lifeless to the ground. M. Allard did the same, but supported himself in a kneeling position against the wall for an instant before he expired. M. Bonjean had a moment of terrible convulsion, which left him a distorted heap on the earth; the Archbishop was the last to remain upright. I asked the *gardien* if he had lingered at all in his agony, and he answered, "Not an instant—he was already dead when he fell—as they all were. *Requiescant in pace!*—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Joyless American Face.—What is to be done to prevent this acrid look of misery from becoming an organic characteristic of our people? "Make them play more," says one philosophy. No doubt they need to "play more;" but, when one looks at the average expression of a Fourth of July crowd, one doubts if ever so much multiplication of that kind of holiday would mend the matter. No doubt we work for too many days in the year, and play for too few; but, after all, it is the heart and the spirit and the expression that we bring to our work, and not those that we bring to our play, by which our real vitality must be tested and by which our faces will be stamped. If we do not work healthfully, reasonably, moderately, thankfully, joyously, we shall have neither moderation nor gratitude nor joy in our play. And here is the hopelessness, here is the root of the trouble, of the joyless American face. The worst of all demons, the demon of unrest and overwork, broods in the very sky of this land. Blue and clear and crisp and sparkling as our atmosphere is, it cannot or does not exorcise the spell. Any old man can count on the fingers of one hand the persons he has known who led lives of serene, unhurried content, made for themselves occupations and not tasks, and died at last what might be called natural deaths. So long as the American is resolved to do in one day the work of two, to make in one year the fortune of his whole life and his children's, to earn before he is forty the reputation which belongs to three score and ten, so long he will go about the streets wearing his present abject, pitiable, overwrought, joyless look. But, even without a change of heart or a reform of habits, he might better his countenance a little, if he would. Even if he does not feel like smiling, he might smile, if he tried; and that would be something. The muscles are all there; they count the same in the American as in the French or the Irish face; they relax easily in youth; the trick can be learned. And even a trick of it is better than none of it. Laughing-masters might be as well paid as dancing-masters to help on society.—*From Bits of Talk, by H. H.*

An Anecdote of Joe Grimaldi.—Actors have often appeared in two, and sometimes in three, theatres on the same evening. This may be the result of their own great popularity, or due to the fact of their serving a manager who has become lessee of more than one establishment. For twenty-eight nights in succession, Grimaldi performed the arduous duties of clown both at Sadler's Wells and Covent Garden Theatres. On one occasion he even played clown at the Surrey Theatre in addition. It is recorded that "the only refreshment he took during the whole evening was one glass of warm ale and a biscuit." A post-chaise and four was waiting at the Surrey Theatre to convey him to Sadler's Wells, and thence to Covent Garden, and the post-boys urged their horses to a furious speed. It is well known that while fulfilling his double engagement he, one wet night, missed his coach, and ran in the rain all the way from Clerkenwell to Holborn, in his clown's dress, before he could obtain a second vehicle. He was recognized as he ran by a man, who shouted, "Here's Joe Grimaldi!" and forthwith the most thoroughly popular performer of his day was followed by a roaring and cheering mob of admirers, who proclaimed his name and calling, threw up their hats and caps, exhibited every evidence of delight, and agreed, as with one accord, to see him safe and sound to his journey's end. "So the coach went on, surrounded by the dirtiest body-guard that was ever beheld, not one of whom deserted his post until Grimaldi had been safely deposited at the stage-door of Covent Garden, when, after raising a vociferous cheer, such of them as had money rushed round to the gallery doors, and making their appearance in the front just as he came on the stage, set up a boisterous shout of 'here he is again!' and cheered him enthusiastically, to the infinite amusement of every person in the theatre who had got wind of the story."—*All the Year Round.*

How Alexandre Dumas Entertained His Friends.—During the carnival he determined to give a fancy ball to all his artistic friends—players, painters, poets, editors, politicians. He had only a small suite of rooms, but his landlord, good-naturedly, gave him up another apartment, which happened to be unlet. He always affected a certain magnificence, and air of Eastern wealth; and the rumors of this approaching entertainment began to excite great interest. He counted many friends among painters and artists—Tony Joannot, Delacroix, Boulanger, whom he later took in his "suite" to Madrid; Decamps, and Granville, the wonderful caricaturist of animals. The rooms were unfurnished, and a pleasant scheme was proposed, that this artistic force should combine its talent for their decoration—the most effective kind of furniture. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm; only it was agreed that the host should "nourish" his artists with three meals per day, they going away to sleep. Three days before the ball, an artist's colorman had stretched the canvas over the panels in proper style, and had laid colors and brushes all ready. The painters arrived and set to work. There was a scene from the *Tour de Nesle*, another from *Cinq Mars*; some were engaged on medallions representing Victor Hugo and Alfred de Vigny; while Granville, selecting a broad panel at the end of the room, proceeded to fill it with an admirable group, representing a full orchestra, composed of all his favorite dogs and other pets playing away on different instruments with great effect. The notion of the orchestra of animals was truly French—gay and *spirituel*. Every one was at his task; the only absentee was Delacroix. Not until the morning of the festival itself did the painter arrive. He had not chosen a subject; but one was suggested, and he proceeded to "dash it in" after his own vigorous and poetic manner. Alexandre, with some friends, had gone out to shoot a day or two before, and brought home plenty of game, and by 7 o'clock Chevet arrived with a salmon of fifty pounds weight, a chevreuil roasted entire, and served upon a huge silver dish, and a monster pasty. Three hundred bottles of Bordeaux were warming at the fire, while 500 bottles (!) of Champagne were in ice. The guests arrived; over 700 were present, in every kind of dress. The host himself wore "a charming sixteenth-century dress;" his hair on his shoulders, and confined by a circlet of gold; a pair of green tunic trousers of red and white, and black velvet shoes of the time of Francis I. The actors and actresses of the Français were there in the dresses of his play, *Henri III.*; Dejazet; the charming Falcon; Rossini, disguised as *Figaro*; Eugène Sue; Alfred de Musset; Roqueplan; Frederick Le Maitre; and above all, the man who had probably assisted at the "descampativos" of Marie-Antoinette, La Fayette, was to be seen moving in the crowd, or playing cards. Tissot, the famous savant, chose the singular masquerade of a sick and dying man; but this piece of bad taste was effectually chastised by the humor of Jadin, who, made up in crape and linen, followed him about persistently, saying, in dismal voice: "I wait for you." It was pronounced a complete success; and at 9 o'clock in the morning the sober passers-by in the street were amazed at seeing the guests rush out in a bacchanalian rout, the music at their head, and finish the nightly sport with a mad galop round the square.—*From Life and Adventures of Alexandre Dumas, by Percy Fitzgerald.*

Chinese Shop Signs.—The shop signs, it must be understood, are not, as with us, displayed merely upon the shop fronts; but each establishment is furnished with projecting eaves, frequently elaborately carved and decorated, and under these at either corner next the street, is suspended or erected a perpendicular board richly varnished, and inscribed on both sides with the name of the concern and a notice of the commodities sold, so that it may be read at a distance by persons passing up or down the street; very frequently a scroll of cloth, also inscribed on both sides, is hung across the street for the same purpose. The long line of these gaudy signs, stretching overhead and on both sides, and visible at times for a full mile or more, forms a very attractive vista.

Shops and business houses are not known in China by the names of the proprietors or firms, as in our plain, common-sense country. When Brown, Jones, and Robinson, or, to select patronymics correspondingly common in China, when King, Gold, and Stone set up shop or commence business, they assume a style or designation, which is as a rule composed of two words, the most felicitous in their meaning that can be selected, such, for example, as "Celestial Affluence," "Perpetual Success," "Overflowing Abundance," &c.; and the concern is thenceforward known by that title, all bills, notes, and business documents being authenticated by its employment.

Some idea of the working of this practice may be derived from comparing it with the similar one common among the French and other continental nations, of giving fancy names to their establishments, such as "Au bon diable," "Au fidèle berger," "A la corbeille des fleurs," &c.; the only difference being that in the case of the Europeans the names of the partners in the firm are employed or displayed likewise, whereas with the Chinese they never appear, not even in correspondence. In many cases the same designation is proudly retained by the family for several generations, and not unfrequently this conceit is carried to the length of cherishing and even exhibiting the original old sign-board with which the ancestors laid the foundation of the business, religiously protected from paint or repairs. It may seem strange that any language should contain a sufficient number of felicitous terms to suit the wants of the business portion of so vast a population; but the difficulty does not exist in practice, and although many characters must of necessity be reiterated over and over again in the signs of a single street, not to say town, yet so cleverly are the changes rung upon the class of characters employed, and so excellently is their distribution contrived, that it would not occur to any one rambling through a town that any sign he observes has met his eyes before.—*From The Foreigner in Far Cathay, by W. H. Medhurst.*

The Last Days of Paganini.—In 1839 he was a dying man. He struggled with indomitable energy against his deadly foe. He now often took up the guitar, which, in the spring-time of his life, had been so intimately associated with his first romantic attachment. He was a great admirer of Beethoven, and not long before his death he played one of that master's sublime quartets, his favorite one, with astonishing energy. In extreme weakness, he labored out to hear a requiem of Cherubini for male voices, and soon afterward, with all but his last energies, he insisted upon being conveyed to one of the churches in Marseilles, where he took part in a solemn mass of Beethoven. His voice was now nearly extinct, and his sleep, that greatest of consolations, was broken up by dreadful fits of coughing, his features began to sink, and he appeared to be little more than a living skeleton, so excessive and fearful was his emaciation. Still he did not believe in the approach of death. Day by day he grew more restless, and talked of passing the Winter at Nice, and he did live on till the Spring.

On the night of May 27, 1840, after a protracted paroxysm, he suddenly became strangely tranquil. He sank into a quiet sleep, and woke refreshed and calm. The air was soft and warm. He desired them to open the windows wide, draw the curtains of his bed, and allow the moon, just rising in the unclouded glory of an Italian sky, to flood his apartment. He sat gazing intently upon it for some minutes, and then again sank drowsily into a fitful sleep. Rousing himself once more, his fine ear caught the sound of the rustling leaves as they were gently stirred by some breath of air outside. In his dying moments this sound of the night wind in the trees seemed to affect him strangely, and the Summer nights on the banks of the Arno long ago may have flashed back upon his mind, and called up fading memories. But now the Arno was exchanged for the wide Mediterranean Sea, all ablaze with light. Mozart in his last moments pointed to the score of the Requiem, which lay before him on his bed, and his lips were moving, to indicate the effect of kettledrums in a particular place, as he sank back in a swoon; and it is recorded of Paganini, that on that fair moonlight night in May, as the last dimness came over his eyes, he stretched out his hand to grasp his faithful friend and companion, his Guarnerius violin, and he struck its chords once more, and found that it ceased to speak with its old magic power, he himself sank back, and expired, like one broken-hearted, to find that a little feeble, confused noise was all that was now left of those strains that he had created and the world had worshiped.—*Good Words.*

Salt-Water Lakes.—The origin of all salt-water lakes cannot be accounted for, but for some of them the evidence is clear, and it is plain to see why they are salt. The principal minerals forming the rocks of the earth's crust are silica, alumina, lime, potash, soda, magnesia, peroxide of iron, &c. Rain-water takes up from the atmosphere and the earth's surface a small proportion of carbonic acid, and thus acquires the power of dissolving certain of these minerals as it percolates through the rocks, notably lime, which it carries away in the form of a bicarbonate. And thus the water of all springs is charged more or less with mineral ingredients, though these may be recognizable only by the skill of the chemist.

Salt lakes, though not so numerous as fresh-water lakes, occur in large numbers in certain regions. The Caspian Sea with an area as large as Spain, the Sea of Aral, and a vast number among the mountains and table-lands north of the Himalaya; the Dead Sea in Syria; Lake Utah and neighboring lakes among the mountains on the western side of North America; and among the mountains of South America and in the interior of Australia are examples of large salt water lakes. It will be noticed that all these lakes lie in an area of inland drainage, that they have rivers running into them, but that they have no outlet. The Black Sea is fresher than the Mediterranean, by reason of the greater supply of fresh water furnished by the rivers, and Edward Forbes showed that this freshening has caused certain of the shells of Mediterranean species to assume "monstrous" shapes. The Caspian is still fresher, and its fauna and fossils in recent deposits in the neighborhood prove it to have once had connection with the Black Sea, from which it has been separated by changes in physical geography; it was then salter than at present, but is now growing salter again every year, and the fauna now inhabiting its waters have likewise considerable affinities with North Sea types. Its surface level is 83.5 feet below that of the Black Sea, while the surface of the Dead Sea is 1,300 feet below that of the Mediterranean. In all cases where rivers flow into depressions in the land, however these might have been formed, (oscillating movements of the earth's crust might perhaps form such large ones as the Caspian basin,) carrying with them certain salts in solution, if the lake have no outflowing river, the water must be carried away by evaporation, in which case the salts will be left behind, and the remaining waters become more and more saturated. It is stated that crystals of salt have been brought up from the Dead Sea, and on the shallow waters on its coasts evaporating in Summer saline incrustations are left. The same water which flows through the Sea of Galilee, a fresh-water lake, renders the Dead Sea one of the most remarkable salt lakes in the world. And in this and all similar cases accumulation of salts will go on till the saturation point is reached, and then precipitation will commence. The region to the north of the Himalayas is comparatively rainless, owing to the mountains condensing the moisture carried by the south winds, and the rivers consequently do not carry into the lakes sufficient water to make them overflow their boundaries, hence they are salt. Lake Baikal, with an outlet to the sea, is quite fresh. For a similar reason the moisture from the south-west winds being condensed in great part by the Sierra Nevada, the lakes which lie in the great plains and table-lands to the east of that range have not a sufficient supply of water to cause them to overflow, and consequently they are not salt, and are continually becoming salter.—*Nature.*

Wintering in Egypt.—The long sea-passage has hitherto deterred many persons from visiting Egypt; but now that the journey from Brindisi to Alexandria can be made in three days and a half, the superiority of Lower Egypt over the south of France or Italy as a Winter residence will become better known and appreciated. Cairo is, *par excellence*, the most perfect Arab city of the present day, and one in which its inhabitants have, perhaps, attained to a higher degree of civilization than in any other city in the East. The climate of Egypt is salubrious during the greater part of the year, and, in Alexandria, even the heat of Summer is seldom oppressive, being tempered by a fresh northerly breeze. The Khamseen, or hot south wind, however, which prevails in April and May, is at times unpleasant; and the inundations from the Nile render the latter part of the Autumn less healthy than the Summer and Winter. In Summer the village of Ramléh, four miles from Alexandria, is a charming residence, while Cairo, from its clear, dry atmosphere and equable temperature, is now admitted to be one of the most desirable Winter resorts for invalids in the world. The Khédive, too, who, from his immense wealth, his splendid hospitality and liberal patronage of art, is justly entitled to be called the Haroun-al-Raschid of modern times, is fast rendering his capital as luxurious as it is interesting.

One of the principal advantages which invalids derive from a Winter's residence in a favorable climate is, that they are enabled to take daily and efficient exercise in the open air. At Cairo, the invalid or tourist can be constantly in the open air, either on foot, donkey-back, horse-back, or in a carriage. The atmosphere is not subject to any sudden change, nor is there danger of vicissitudes of temperature such as are experienced in many places in the south of Europe, nor cold cutting winds such as frequently prevail during Winter and Spring at Nice and Naples. The complete change, too, from the habits and customs of Western Europe to those of an Eastern city, like Cairo, is, I am convinced, of immense importance to valetudinarians, for impressions made upon the mind react upon the body, and the novelty of the new style of life in Egypt gradually weans one from a too-frequent thought of self. Who could think of dyspepsia or hypochondriasis while beholding the lovely sunrises and glorious sunsets which, in this foggy and comparatively dismal land, are never seen, or while contemplating, as at Thebes, the ruins of a civilization that existed long before Athens and Rome were thought of, or the history of Greece had even been begun?

The pleasantest months in the year for a residence at Cairo are December, January, February, and March. The inundations of the Nile having subsided leave the fields in November covered with a fresh layer of rich deposit; then the lands are put under cultivation; and during our Winter months, which are, in fact, the Spring months in Egypt, the Delta, as well as the valley of the Nile, looks like a delightful garden, teeming with verdure and beautiful with the blossoms of trees and plants. It very seldom rains at Cairo, probably not more than three or four times in the year.—*Belgravia.*

Amusing Conclusion of a Tragedy.—In former days, when the deepest tragedy was the most highly esteemed of theatrical entertainments, funeral processions, or biers bearing the corpses of departed heroes, were among the most usual of scenic exhibitions. Plays closed with a surprising list of killed and wounded. But four of the characters in Rowe's "Fair Penitent" are left alive at the fall of the curtain, and among those survivors are included such subordinate persons as *Rossano*, the friend of *Lothario*, and *Lucilla*, the confidant of *Calista*, whom certainly it was worth no one's while to put to death. The haughty gallant, gay *Lothario*, is slain at the close of the fourth act, but his corpse figures prominently in the concluding scenes. The stage direction runs, at the opening of the fifth act: "A room hung with black; on one side *Lothario's* body on a bier; on the other a table with a skull and other bones, a book and a lamp on it. *Calista* is discovered on a couch, in black; her hair hanging loose and disordered. Soft music plays." In this, as in similar cases, it was clearly unnecessary that the personator of the live *Lothario* of the first four acts should remain upon the stage to represent his dead body in the fifth. It was usual, therefore, to allow the actor's dresser to perform this doleful duty, and the dressers of the time seem to have claimed occupation of this nature as a kind of privilege, probably obtaining in such wise some title to increase of salary. The original *Lothario*—the tragedy being first represented in 1703—was, George Powell, an esteemed actor who won applause from Addison and Steele, but who appears to have been somewhat of a toper, and was generally reputed to obscure his faculties by incessant indulgence in Nantes brandy. The fourth act of the play over, the actor was impatient to be gone, and was heard behind the scenes angrily demanding the assistance of Warren, his dresser, entirely forgetful of the fact that his attendant was employed upon the stage in personating the corpse of *Lothario*. Mr. Powell's wrath grew more and more intense. He threatened the absent Warren with the severest of punishments. The unhappy dresser reclining on *Lothario's* bier could not but overhear his raging master, yet for some time his fears were surmounted by his sense of dramatic propriety. He lay and shivered, longing for the fall of the curtain. At length his situation became quite unendurable. Powell was threatening to break every bone in his skin. In his dresser's opinion the actor was a man likely to keep his word. With a cry of "Here I am, master!" Warren sprung up, clothed in sable draperies which were fastened to the handles of his bier. The house roared with surprise and laughter. Encumbered by his charnel-house trappings, the dead *Lothario* precipitately fled from the stage. The play, of course, ended abruptly. For once the sombre tragedy of the "Fair Penitent" was permitted a mirthful conclusion.—*All the Year Round.*

Servants in China.—The domestic servants are wonderfully good and clever in adapting themselves to foreign notions. They are of course Chinese, and men are employed, not women, unless it be for ladies' maids and nurses. They are always called "Boys." There is generally a head, or house-boy, who corresponds to our butler at home, and performs very much the same duties; under him come from two to three younger men, called "No. 2 Boys," who look after one's wardrobe, attend at table, answer the bell, and so on. In larger establishments, the "head boy" is allowed to bring in one or two of his younger relatives or friends, who are called "learn-pidgeon," *i. e.*, apprentices, while they learn their trade. For house-maids men are employed, called "coolies," a lower class of servant, but none the less intelligent and useful. The kitchen is also presided over by a man, who has from two to four mates under him, the real artists in most cases. One may live in China for years, and be perfectly satisfied all the while with the style and skill with which his viands are served up, without ever making the acquaintance of his *chef de cuisine*. The fact is that a good cook will often serve half a dozen establishments, as serving wages from each, and each employer congratulating himself upon the possession of an admirable artist, while all the while the man is simply educating a number of mates and apprentices, who, in the course of time, become *chefs* in their turn. They cook, of course, in the best English and French styles. I have seen dinners and banquets laid out in China that would do credit to home tables. If there be anything that a Chinese has a special gift for it is cooking.

They are, moreover, the handiest servants in the world in case of pressure or emergency. A master of a house has often occasion to send for his butler late in the afternoon, and tell him that a number of guests will be in at dinner that evening. The simple answer is, "Very well, Sir," and when the hour arrives, there is the dinner, which, as far as abundance or cookery goes, might very well have been ordered some days beforehand. It is also very much the habit, in the Winter months, for gentlemen to go in parties up country shooting, and first-rate sport they have, with pheasants, partridges, deer, pig, wild fowl, &c., free from the trammels of preserves, licenses, or game laws. They go in cosily-furnished house-boats, in which they spend a week or a fortnight at a time. On these occasions the Chinese servant is invaluable. The cook, "boy," and "coolie" generally accompany the party, and, although the space is somewhat cramped, still they succeed in providing their masters with meals and comforts precisely as if they were at home on shore, and this without a word of grumbling or discontent. In short, when well selected and managed, and when kindly treated, the Chinese "boy" will, perhaps, match any servant in the world for activity, docility, honesty, and general usefulness. The women servants are equally good in their way. Ladies find them invaluable, and for the care of children they are particularly well suited, being mild, patient, gentle, and kindly to a fault.—*From the Foreigner in Far Cathay, by W. H. Medhurst.*

DATES.—There are seventy-three species of dates known among the Egyptians, Syrians, and Arabians; and yet out of this large number there is only one quality which is considered safe to be shipped by sea, which is known among the Arabs as El Jhahadiah.

I found an immense quantity of this date in the neighborhoods of Bussarah, Muscat, Zanzibar, and Gennah, on the River Nile. In the neighborhoods of Bagdad, Bussarah, and Hillah, in the province of Irac or Mesopotamia, the gardeners substitute the law of nature instead of the artificial process. The females are planted in clusters, and a male tree is generally planted in the midst of every four or five female trees. When the flower of the male tree becomes dry in the blossom, the wind scatters the seed far and near, and the female tree becomes fruitful. The dates of Tor and around Mount Sinai are very small, dry, and sweet. They are sold by weight, in packages covered with kid skins. Both sheep, goat, and kid skins are procurable along the shores of the Red Sea for less pence than the shillings they cost in Europe. The chief use they make of the goat and kid skins is to convert them into bags for carrying water or holding butter or oil. Formerly skins of every description were dear, and in great demand; but since the introduction of casks and earthern jars among the dealers in butter and other soft merchandise, the price of hides and other skins has been very much reduced.—*Once A Week.*

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—He lived without a moment's rest. Even when traveling, he wrote, composed, thought. Every subject suited him; story, history, romance, poem, introduction, prospectus, preface, epilogue, and even the newspaper, all served his purpose; crime and vice, rags and lace, the executioner on the scaffold, the priest in his personage, the robber in his cave, the beggar on the road, the young girl in the Spring light. He was the very bond-slave of story-telling. If he had never written anything but *Monte Christo*, he would still have been the most popular novelist of his time—perhaps of any time. It is a book that the novel-reader devours. The idea of that marvelous work occurred to him, he says, when traveling as tutor (!) with the present Prince Napoleon. They set sail in the Mediterranean together, and coming to an island of which they asked the name, were told that it was *Monte Christo*. Alexandre was struck with it. "Let us sail round it," said he. "I wish to note its geographical position." He drew a good deal of his inspiration from localities. "To write *Christine*," he says, "I went to Fontainebleau; for *Henri III.* to Blois; for the *Three Musketeers*, to Bulogna, &c." There was as great a greediness for *Monte Christo* as for *Waverley* or for *Dombey and Son*; the whole French nation read it—and many another nation. M. de Villemessant tells how he awoke his wife in the middle of the night to tell her of the escape of Monte Christo in the sack.—*From the Life and Adventures of Alexandre Dumas, by Percy Fitzgerald.*

CARLO PATTI.

His Birth, Marriage, and Death—His Early Profession.

From the St. Louis Globe, March 19.

The funeral of Carlo Patti, the celebrated violinist, who died at an early hour on Monday, of consumption, took place yesterday morning from St. Bonaventura Church, corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. The orchestra of Theod. Habelmann's Apollo Theatre kindly volunteered to assist in the funeral services of the departed musician, and under the leadership of Mr. Sobramm, assisted by Mr. La Fontaine, Mrs. Habelmann, Mr. Hermann and Mr. Schulze, furnished the music for the burial service. Mr. Charles Kunkel also assisted, playing the Kyrie Eleison. Only a few friends gathered to do homage to the deceased.

Carlo Patti was born in the green-room of the Theatre Royal, Madrid, during the performance of the opera of "Norma," in the Winter of 1842. His mother, then a popular prima donna, on the evening of his birth, lent her superb voice to the first two acts of that sublime creation, but was forced, from her indisposition, to desist from attempting any further strain, and retired to her room, where, shortly after, the celebrated violinist was born. Carlo Patti, as is well known, is the only brother of Adelina Patti, (Marchioness de Caux,) of Carlotta Patti, and of Amelia Patti Strakosch. The family is, perhaps, unparalleled in the musical annals of both continents.

The deceased, in his twentieth year, had attained such proficiency in the use of his favorite instrument, the violin, that he led the orchestra of the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, his father, mother, and sisters having come to this country some years previous. The fame of the latter is well known to our readers, and needs no mention in this connection.

In New-York Carlo Patti won deserved laurels as musical director of the Grand Opera-house, and leader of the famous Ninth Regiment Band. His great success in that City was marred only by a little occurrence of a private nature with the celebrated Prince of Erie, Jim Fisk—an affair which dragged before the public the name of his wife, Miss Nully Pieris, now performing in this city at Deagle's Varieties. Indeed, it may be said that his marriage was an unfortunate one for him, estranging him, as it did, from the sympathy and love of his sisters, whose antipathy to his wife was openly avowed and strongly expressed.

Carlo Patti came to St. Louis, in company with his wife, to direct the orchestra of the Wakefield Opera-house, but the failure of that concern involved him in financial entanglements which his roving life and eccentric habits had not prepared him to meet. During the past Winter, to retrieve his losses, he gave concerts in surrounding cities—in Belleville and elsewhere—but most of his attempts failed to add anything to his exchequer, and he died, as many a genius has done before him, without sufficient means to decently inter his own remains.

Word was sent on Monday to Carlotta Patti, at Montreal, announcing his death and stating his circumstances, but the reply brought only a paltry and insufficient sum of money, and the generosity of his friends had to be depended on for the proper honoring of his remains. The reason for this treatment, which may savor strongly of selfishness, and even of cruel heartlessness, is generally supposed to be on account of the marriage of her brother, and the antipathy above alluded to.

Miss Nully Pieris, who opened at Deagle's Varieties on Sunday evening, was, as we have said, the wife of Carlo Patti. On Monday evening she was excused by the management, "owing to the death of a dear friend." She was much attached to her husband, and, notwithstanding the distaste of relatives, he cherished her with seemingly true affection.

A Brewers' Congress at Vienna.

A circular has been issued by a committee of Viennese brewers, inviting brewers of all nations to meet them in Vienna in June, to discuss their particular interests. All owners of breweries, malt manufacturers, and builders of brewing machinery are requested to attend. All technical and commercial questions will be treated, and a daily journal will be published, containing the results of their deliberations.

THE CHARGES AGAINST TWEED.

Proceedings of the Senatorial Committee Yesterday—Argument of Counsel.

The Senate Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against William M. Tweed, resumed its session yesterday, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Senator Johnson presiding. Senators Graham, Lowery, Lewis, and Allen were in attendance. Mr. Tweed, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. John Graham, was present. Before the commencement of the proceedings a discussion took place relative to the question of admitting reporters to the sessions of the committee, but, after some deliberation, it was resolved to have the investigation entirely public.

Mr. John Graham reminded the committee that, under the resolution upon which they were acting, there was no allegation that Mr. Tweed ever took the oath of office, which, by the Constitution of the State, he was required to take prefatory to his entering upon the duties of his office as representative of the Fourth Senatorial District in this State, and, in addition to that, he found it virtually admitted, even positively alleged, that he had no power to claim the office, and by his persistent neglect to appear as incumbent of the office it was virtually vacant. In the first place, he desired to protest against their right to proceed under the resolution, on the ground that Mr. Tweed was never a member of the Senate within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of this State, at least since January, 1872, so as to give them jurisdiction over him. He did not suppose it would be pretended they had a right to stand him up for the purpose of knocking him down, to make him accept the seat of Senator for the purpose of expelling him and declaring the seat vacant. He maintained that the first ingredient of office was possession, and it was just as essential as the election itself, and to declare him a member by virtue of election for the purpose of showing that he ought not to be elected originally, was a proposition he meant to controvert and deny. If he never was a member of the Senate, they had no power over him, because it was only by reason of his being a member of their body they had the right to judge of his election return and qualifications, and if the members of the committee would read THE TIMES of the previous day, they would find that that experienced legislator, Roscoe Conkling, in the case of Caldwell, took the ground that in judging of the qualifications of a member of the Senate, they should be restricted to judge whether other members had the specific qualifications which they are required to have as a condition of their right to election. They could not review his previous career for the purpose of imposing qualifications upon him of their own. That would be to defeat the law and the will of the people, as expressed upon the bestowment of the majority of the votes of those who elected him to office. Mr. Tweed never was a member of the Senate, and he maintained that under the provision of the statute he could not by any possibility be a member because he did not, as required by the Constitution, take the oath of office within fifteen days after receiving notification of his election.

Senator Graham said he understood the act to which the counsel referred, and he pointed to its thirty-seventh section to show that possession of a seat in the Senate could be taken at any time during the existence of the session. Mr. Graham said he had not noticed the section which disposed of this second point, but he took the ground distinctly that Mr. Tweed had shown by his conduct that he did not mean to claim this office, and that he had abandoned all right to it for fourteen months past. He never told any one he intended to occupy that seat, and his action for fourteen months indicated that he had no intention of doing so. He called attention to the twelfth section of the Statutes of 1871, which provided that before entering the duties of the office, the incumbent should take and subscribe the usual oath, and no other oath, declaration, or test should be required as to his qualification for any office or public trust. And the 40th and 41st sections provided that if such office was occupied before the taking of the oath, it was an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. He also cited the fortieth section, which enacted that the office should be declared vacant if it was not occupied within the time prescribed by law, and upon these facts he claimed that there should be a full membership on the part of Mr. Tweed to give them any jurisdiction over him, otherwise they proceeded under the resolution with the object of vacating a chair already vacant. The present action was simply a proceeding against an outsider which was altogether illegal, and if there were some in the Senate who it was alleged had been associated in an unholy league with Mr. Tweed, they should proceed against them, and by this means connect Mr. Tweed with the matter. He strongly protested against any inquiry by the members of the committee into the conduct of Mr. Tweed, whose identity was not even established, as unjustifiable and illegal.

Mr. Parsons asked if there was any question as to the identity of the Wm. M. Tweed elected to the Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District, why it was that Mr. Graham's client attended and answered the allegations of the committee? With regard to the statement that the office was vacant, he read the fourth section of the act, which provided that every office shall become vacant for either of the following events: The expiration of the term of office, the death of the incumbent, his removal from the district to which he was elected, his conviction of infamous crimes, or his refusal to take the oath of office within the time allowed by law. He asserted that none of these occurrences took place, and that under the statute Mr. Tweed held the chair of the Senate for the Fourth District. He denied the statement of Mr. Graham, that the Governor had power to order a new election and fill Mr. Tweed's place, arguing that in the event of such a contingency Tweed could still sit in the Senate, despite the order of the Governor. The committee was here simply to investigate certain charges against Mr. Tweed. It had no power to act upon them. It had simply to present them to the Senate, and in that view he submitted that Mr. Graham's protest should not be entertained.

The committee, after some deliberation, decided not to pass upon Mr. Graham's protest, but to submit it to the Senate in connection with the evidence.

Artemus S. Cady, an attaché of the Controller's office for twenty years, presented the vouchers, claims, and warrants of Keyser, Garvey, McB., Davidson, Ingersoll, Smith, and others, which were signed by Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and J. E. Young, clerk of the Board of Supervisors. These vouchers were what was known as the $6,000,000 vouchers, and represents payment to these parties of the sum of $6,312,541 37. They were all read in detail, but nothing was elicited save what has been already published in THE TIMES.

The investigation then adjourned.

The Strike Among the Masons on Fourth-Avenue.

A number of policemen continue to guard the men brought from Connecticut to take the places of the stone-masons who, fifteen days ago, refused to work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement for less than $4 for a day's work of eight hours. Since the discharge of the society-men the contractors have been able to secure all the masons they require, who are willing to work ten hours for $4 a day. Indeed, a number of men who came on from Connecticut when the society masons were discharged are still without work, but will not long remain so, as it is proposed to increase the force within a few days. But very few of the society men were in the vicinity of the work yesterday, and no apprehensions of any disturbance existed. Every sort of inducement has been offered to the non-unionists engaged on the work to quit and return to their homes. The society has even offered to pay their board, and secure work for them in other places in this City, if they will desist. Threats, too, were made, but, knowing that ample protection will be afforded, the new men have turned a deaf ear alike to the threats and inducements of the unionists. One of the contractors stated yesterday that, on three days' notice, he could secure the services of 1,000 men from the Eastern States, and that since the society men had quit work, he had been in daily receipt of applications for employment from masons in other States.

The Brooklyn Controller and Tax Collector.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Pratt, yesterday morning, after a partial hearing, adjourned for three weeks, the application of Controller Schroeder for a mandamus compelling the Collector to pay over daily to him the moneys collected by the latter officer. Gen. Tracy, Collector Burrow's counsel, says it is a physical impossibility for the collector to conform to the Controller's new régime, while the Corporation Counsel contends that it as easy for him to pay the money over to the Controller, as to deposit it in the city treasury.

Coroner's Cases.

Lawrence McCabe, an aged inmate of Bellevue Hospital, while going through James-street, yesterday, sat down on the door-step of No. 104, and suddenly expired. The body was sent to the Morgue, to await an inquest by Coroner Herrman.

The body of an unknown man, aged about sixty years, attired in a gray coat and vest, black pantaloons, laced shoes, and white soft hat, was found, yesterday, in the stone-yard No. 519 West Twenty-second-street. Forty-four cents and two pawn-tickets, marked R. Simpson & Co., No. 19 Bowery, were found in one of his pockets. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street. He was about thirty-five years old, five feet nine inches high, had brown hair and chin whiskers, plaid woolen under-shirt, black and white striped over-shirt, cotton drawers, black vest and pantaloons, heavy black cloth pea jacket, heavy boots. Had apparently been in the water for some time. A pipe, white pocket-handkerchief, and twenty-two cents in money were found on the body. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

Malcolm McDonald, aged forty-five, of No. 507 Greenwich-street; Patrick Rooney, aged forty-five, of No. 123 Worth-street, and Margaret Mahoney, aged forty-four, of No. 343 East Thirty-first-street, died suddenly yesterday, from various causes.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: Companies F, E, I, B, Monday, March 24, 31, April 7 and 14; Companies A, D, H, G, C, Friday, March 28, April 4, Wednesday, April 9, and Friday, April 18.

A court-martial for the trial of offenses in the First Division will be held at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment, April 23, Brig.-Gen. Funk presiding.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on Thursday, adopted the resolution to release, for a term of three years, the building known as Palace Gardens, in Fourteenth-street, as an armory for the Twenty-second Regiment. The rental is $20,000 per annum.

An inspection of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Brevet Major-Gen. Morris, took place on Friday evening, at the State Arsenal. The regiment shows a large increase in numbers since its last inspection. After performing a series of evolutions by company, division, and battalion, Sergt. McBride, of Company H, was presented by the field and staff with a medal, worth $120, for having recruited the largest number of men for the regiment. After the presentation, the drum-corps, under Drum-Major McKeever, gave an exhibition of their skill, which was loudly applauded by the spectators. Inspector-Gen. Morris complimented Col. Scott on the manner in which his men executed the manual of arms and other movements.

Capt. George H. Rork has been elected Major of the Tenth Regiment, vice Rogers, resigned.

The Albany *Express* of 20th inst. has the following:

> A rather novel military question came before Justice McNamara, at the police court yesterday. A section of the Military Code provides as follows:
>
> Whoever shall secrete, sell, dispose of or offer for sale, or in any manner pledge any arms, uniforms or equipments, the property of the people of this State, and any member of the National Guard who shall, when not on duty, wear any such uniform or equipments without the permission of his commanding officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one nor more than two months, or pay a fine of not more than $100 nor less than $50, warrants for arrests under the section to be issued by justices.
>
> The attention of Col. Burn and Col. Andes having been called to the fact that a man named Frank Gants, not a member of any military company, was wearing a pair of pants such as compose part of the uniform of the regiment, they caused Gants to be subpœnaed before the magistrate to ascertain where he got the pants, the Colonel being responsible for the uniforms, &c. Gants said he bought the pants of James Walde, of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment, for 50 cents, and Walde acknowledged that such was the case. Walde claimed, however, that he supposed he had a right to do so, on the ground that when the uniforms were furnished each man paid $5 into the fund, and thus obtained an interest in the uniforms. After hearing the facts, Justice McNamara decided to turn the case over to the military authorities for trial by court-martial. Walde's supposition is incorrect. The State appropriates a certain amount for the purchase of uniforms, and if the companies choose to contribute additional sums toward extra fixings, &c., they can do so, but it does not give them property in the equipments.

Company D, of the Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Robt. L. Fleming commanding, will visit Niagara Falls some time in June, and will also visit Syracuse and become the honored guests of the Sumner Corps.

By a supplementary act now before the New-Jersey Legislature the term of service in the National Guard of that State is hereafter to be one enlistment for five years instead of two terms of enlistment of three years each. But any person now serving in the National Guard under the existing law who has re-enlisted for his second term of three years, shall be entitled to a full discharge, when he shall have served two years of his second enlistment. The annual appropriation of every company that shall fail to parade for inspection within the time fixed by law, or whose reports are not duly forwarded to the Inspector-General's office on or about the 30th day of October, succeeding such annual inspection, is to be forfeited. An appropriation of $500 is authorized to be made annually for the expenses of division head-quarters, which shall be paid to the division Pay-master on the first Monday of April of each year.

Col. Gibbon, Superintendent of the United States Army Recruiting Service, has issued an order in which attention is called to the necessity of enlisting a better class of men than those who now present themselves. Col. Gibbon says: "It is intended that the military service shall not be a receptacle for all the worthless characters in the country who can obtain no employment elsewhere; but shall furnish rather an opening for energetic, honorable young men, who, after the termination of their five years' service in the army, may be in position, financially and otherwise, to make a good start in civil life."

The following promotions were made on the 12th inst. in the First Division Louisiana State Militia, "for untiring and faithful performance of the arduous duties imposed during the recent troubles": Lieut.-Col. Wm. Wright, to be Colonel and Inspector-General, vice Graham, declined; Major Wm. F. Loan, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-camp; Major George L. Norton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-camp; Major John W. Fairfax, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-camp; Capt. John G. Longstreet to be Major and Aid-de-camp.

The Thirty-second Regiment will appear in full-dress uniform at the armory next Friday evening for drill.

The Williamsburg Turner Cadetten and the Turner Schuetzen indulged in a battalion drill on Thursday evening.

The National Guard Riding Club, of Williamsburg, appointed a committee, consisting of Col. Moehr, Major Karscher, and Lieut. Bertsch, to regulate the out-door drills. Next month the series of drills commence.

Capt. Kreuscher's separate troop cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, intend to parade in the early part of next month.

The following is the resignation of Col. Theodore Tyrer, as a member of the staff of Major-Gen. B. L. Howard:

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17, 1873.

Major-Gen. B. L. Howard, Commander Eighth Division N. G. S. N. Y.:

GENERAL: Owing to the unfortunate circumstances which have temporarily placed me under reproach, I do not feel that I can longer remain a member of your staff. I therefore tender you my resignation, hoping that you will at once accept the same, and trust you will find some one to fill the position (which you have been pleased to honor me with so long) much more efficiently than I have been able to.

It is with much regret that I must sever the very pleasant relations that my position on your staff has accorded me, and shall ever bear in memory the kindness and courtesy which has been shown me by yourself and the members of your staff. With most sincere wishes for the success of the National Guard in your division, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, THEO. TYRER.

The Champion Wrestler of California Worsted.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 9.

A wrestling-match for the championship of the State and $250 a side came off yesterday at Hibernia Hall, and was witnessed by about 500 persons. It is spoken of in sporting circles as a brilliant and well-contested affair. The wrestlers are Eugene Marky and Daniel Murray. The former claimed the proud distinction of champion until yesterday, when he was stripped of his laurels by Murray. Marky is a well-built man, about six feet in height, and 230 pounds weight. Murray is about five feet six inches high and 170 pounds weight. Marky held the championship for a long time, and no one doubted that, as a wrestler, he could not be matched. Murray is unpretending in his way, while the difference in size and weight appeared to be against his chances. The betting opened three to one in favor of Marky, with few takers. The men entered the ring at 9½ A. M. The sympathy of the audience was with Murray, while but few believed he could defeat the champion. They caught each other and the work commenced. In three minutes Murray went to grass. Marky's backers were jubilant, and bets of three to one found no takers. After a short rest the men met for a second round, and in about the same time as the first Marky's 230-pound form lay prostrate on the floor. Murray was cheered lustily. In due time the men went to the scratch for the third and last round. Marky's supporters now found all their bets taken even, and there was a growing confidence that Murray would win. This round was toughly contested. Marky, by his superior strength, frequently held his opponent several feet from the ground, and strained every nerve to throw him. But Murray invariably touched the floor with his pins, from which it appeared almost impossible to remove him. Murray showed great activity and skill—very much superior to Marky. The contest was long, close, and hot. The championship and $250 hinged on its issue. Murray was cool throughout, while Marky, often annoyed by his superior skill, and the failure of his own prowess to overcome it, lost his patience, and held his little antagonist dangling in the air several seconds. After a long fight and a good deal of manœuvring, Murray gave his antagonist a handsome fall. He lifted him two or three feet and spun his body from him handsomely, which fell at full length on the floor. The fall was rather an uneasy one. Murray's friends lifted him bodily on their shoulders, and, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, carried him from the hall, the band playing, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Lewis, of the San Francisco Olympic Club, was the judge, and Mallon, master of ceremonies. One of the results is that Marky gave the championship and $250 for a set of very sore bones and a pair of disordered arms.

FINE ARTS.

Our Picture Galleries—The Kensett Collection—Notes.

At the Schaus Gallery we notice a remarkably fine specimen of Henrietta Ronner's striking and vigorous style—a cat watching a swallow's nest, a most faithful study of feline life. Henrietta Ronner's dogs and cats are the animals of everyday life, rough-coated, strong-limbed, and sharp-eyed, quite unfitted for the parlor or the boudoir, but admirably adapted to fight their way in the world and to get their own living. In this class of subjects Henrietta Ronner has no superior. Two crayon drawings of sheep, one by Rosa Bonheur and the other by Verboeckhoven, are fine illustrations of their different styles, the one free and bold, the other showing less vigor and mastery of touch, but most elaborate and skillful execution. From Stammel there is a well-painted head of an old man reading, and from Seignac one of those oft-painted but none the less charming pictures of German peasant life, which have rendered this artist's name famous. Winter is represented by a scene from the Franco-German war—a burning village, an ambulance, and a troop of cavalry; broadly touched but effective. There is, also, we observe, something new in the way of Florence mosaics. The flower pieces are remarkable for delicacy of tint and the skill with which the various shades are made to blend with each other.

A fine example of Bouguereau's best style is on view at the Goupil Gallery, representing an Italian mother and child. The little one has just been taken from its bath, and the mother, with loving care, is drying its tiny, peach-tinted limbs. It is in subjects of this class that Bouguereau excels, and we often feel sorry that he does not confine himself to them. Florent Williams is represented in the same gallery by "The Engagement Ring." A lady in a most elaborately-painted white satin dress has paid a visit to a jeweler's store, and the proprietor, a very old woman, is exhibiting her stock of rings and jewels, and doubtless praising them. The lady is evidently unable to make up her mind to purchase, her indecision being expressed in her fine and somewhat haughty countenance. It is a striking picture, the principal figure being strongly brought out by the dark tone of the background, and the fine, aristocratic form and face of the lady forming a sufficiently marked contrast to those of the old woman seated at the table. From Robert Beyschlag, whose works we have often commended, we have "The Surprise." A young nobleman, returned from the chase, has fallen asleep on a stone bench, and a young lady is stealthily approaching, her pretty face agitated by the varied emotions of hope and fear, to place a rosebud in the young man's lap. The story is prettily told. Haman's "Melancholy" represents a Pompeiian lady in a yellow dress, walking alone, lost in meditation. From Dias there is a wonderfully strong and richly-colored forest scene; from Alex. Duval a good domestic picture, representing "A Visit to Grandmama," and from Verboeckoven, "Scottish Sheep," painted in 1864, an excellent example of his best style. The fruit piece by Preyer, to which reference has been made at some length in THE TIMES, will remain on view for a few days longer. It has been purchased, we understand, by Mr. T. R. Butler, of Fifth-avenue.

At the Snedecor Gallery a fine example by Carl Hubner is on exhibition, representing a poor wayfarer, with pallid face and drooping limbs, who is partaking of the hospitality of a peasant's cottage. A large collection of water-colors and fine photographs is also on exhibition here.

A collection of water-color paintings, numbering over 100, by Zamacois, Vibers, Maccari, Lebel, Detti, Cleery, Leloir, Indoni, Cartwright, Rowbotham, Richardson, Marshall, Hartland, Toozer, Earp, W. T. Richards, Bellows, Victoria Ely, and other eminent artists, will be sold at the Schenck Gallery on Thursday next.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have leased the Douglas Mansion, in Fourteenth-street, for the display of the Cesnola collection of antiquities from Cyprus, of which there are 10,000 specimens.

The sale of the Kensett collection will commence on Monday evening next, at the hall of the Association Building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Seats in the hall will be reserved. Tickets can be procured at the Somerville Gallery, Fifth-avenue.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS OF ART.

A remarkably fine collection of illustrated works of art is on view at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms. It includes the "Muse Français;" the "Vaticano," ten volumes folio, half vellum; the Florence, Orleans, Boissere, Turin, Stafford, Dusseldorf, Munich, Poulain, Dresden, and Lawrence galleries; Claude's "Liber Veritas;" the works of Johan Focquet, with miniatures and illustrations; also, engravings after Durer, Rubens, and Salvator Rosa; Pyne's "Royal Residences," Winkle's "Cathedrals," Billing's "Antiquities of Scotland," Piroli's "Herculaneum," "Cruikshank's Works," a complete set of the "Gazette des Beaux Arts," Robert's "Holy Land." Four original etchings by Salvator Rosa, a manuscript missal of the fourteenth century, comprising 750 pages, written on vellum, bound in crimson velvet, and said to have belonged to a royal personage; an Elsevir Bible, in royal folio, illustrated, and bearing date 1678; Botta's great work on Nineveh, and a large number of other books of great value. The collection is unquestionably the finest ever offered to the public in this City. The sale is announced for Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

Proposed River Tunnel at Detroit.

From the Detroit Post, March 18.

An engineer in this city has been figuring on the cost of an iron tube for railroad purposes, to be placed on the bottom of the river. His idea is to construct a shell twenty feet in diameter, of boiler-plate five-sixths of an inch thick. This would be made in sections, and sunk to the bed of the river. The water would then be pumped out and a brick lining sixteen inches thick placed therein to strengthen the structure. The cost of the shell he estimates at $465,696, in which calculation he is governed by the price of manufactured steam-boilers, from which he infers that a tube of this character can be procured for ten cents per pound. If necessary he proposes to dredge on each side of the river so as to secure a proper bed on which to sink the structure. For this purpose he allows $50,000; and after sinking the tube on a prepared surface, the cost of which he estimates at $10,000, he appropriates $10,000 for pumping out the water and securely fastening the shore ends of the tube. He then proposes a brick lining sixteen inches in thickness, the cost of which is estimated at $30 per 1,000, amounting in total to $239,500 80; after which a sufficient quantity of earth is to be dumped on the centre, with the object of packing around the sides of the tube, so as to render it immovable, the cost of which is estimated at $30,110, rendering the total cost, when ready for use, only $814,306. The entire length of the tube would be about one mile.

The Wabash and Fort Wayne Forgeries.

It has been definitely ascertained that the Fort Wayne certificates which were negotiated by Austin recently were genuine impressions. This is admitted by the engraving firm of Messrs. Siebert Brothers, who are uncertain whether the certificates were stolen from their printing-house, from the Government stamp-office, or from the "stock-book" of the Fort Wayne Company. As far as the engraving is concerned, the certificates are all the same, but there is a difference in the internal revenue stamp, which faces the head of Washington instead of Franklin. It is also believed that the Wabash certificates are genuine, except the Government stamps, and the Wabash Company in consequence are having new certificates engraved.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

Three cases of millinery goods were seized by officers of Col. Howe's department and brought to the seizure-room of the New-York Custom-house yesterday, it being suspected that the parties to whom they were consigned were attempting to smuggle them into the country. The goods were bought in Paris, transported to Liverpool, and shipped to this country by the steamer Cuba. Col. Howe, through certain sources, obtained information in regard to the shipment, and upon the arrival of the Cuba, caused the seizure of the goods. They were inspected in the Custom-house yesterday, and found to consist of ribbons, laces, silks, satins, bonnets, and nearly everything used in the millinery trade. The inspectors said that the quality of the goods was superior to that of any which had ever come under their observation. The value of the seizure is about $12,000. Some of the boxes in the cases were addressed to "Mme. Douglas."

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

Suit of the Iowa Bank—Charge of Judge Larremore—Disagreement of the Jury.

The case of the First National Bank of Iowa against the National Bank of New-York, which has excited much interest among bank officers and business men generally, was concluded, in the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge Larremore, yesterday, resulting in a disagreement of the jury. At the time of the robbery of the Ocean Bank, in this City, nearly four years since, the plaintiff had bonds to the amount of $50,000 in its safe for safe-keeping, all of which was taken by the burglars, together with the bonds and money of the robbed bank. Plaintiff now sues to recover the value of these bonds, alleging that, through the want of due care on the part of the officers of the Ocean Bank, the loss had occurred. The case was partially tried last term before Judge Joseph F. Daly, occupying over two weeks, but was then discontinued in consequence of the severe illness of one of the counsel. On the present occasion, through extra labor on the part of the court, it was concluded and submitted to the jury within eight days. Late on Friday evening the case was given to the jury in the following charge by Judge Larremore, which, from its clear explanation of the liability of banking institutions for the loss of deposits of this character—deposits so common in this City and throughout the country—becomes of unusual interest to banks and merchants:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

A bailment is defined to be a delivery of a thing to another in trust for some special object or purpose, and upon a contract, express or implied, to conform to the object or purpose of the trust. The one who delivers the property is called the bailor, and the one who receives it the bailee. You will readily apply these terms to the plaintiff and defendant in this action. There are different classes of bailments, to two of which only it will be necessary to direct your attention as affecting the issues involved in this trial. The first is called a deposit, where the goods are delivered to be returned on demand and without recompense. The second is called a mandate, as where goods or property are received to be carried to some place, or for the performance of some act to them without reward. You perceive, therefore, that the distinctive feature in bailments of this character is, that the service to be performed is entirely gratuitous. And such was the case between the parties to this action. The bonds in suit were held by defendant subject to plaintiff's order and demand. They were not pledged or hypothecated to any person, nor for any purpose. The possession and control of them by the defendant was voluntary, and so far as the evidence shows, without any express agreement or understanding to that effect. It is true that the interest accruing on the bonds was collected, and paid over by the defendant, but no compensation for this was demanded or allowed. The bare fact of the plaintiff's keeping an account in defendant's bank, and having large credit balances therein, was not such a consideration (unless so agreed) as would bind the defendant to a greater degree of diligence in the care of these bonds. The safe-keeping of securities of this character is not necessarily a part of the general business of a bank, and no special agreement having been shown in this instance, the liability of the defendant (if any) is that of a bailee, without compensation. The responsibility attached to such a relation is well defined. While the bailee who receives a reward for, or derives a benefit from the bailment, is liable for slight or ordinary neglect, the bailee without reward is responsible only for gross neglect. That you may the better understand the meaning of this term, I will briefly refer to the different degrees of negligence and the distinction that exists between them. Slight neglect is the want of such diligence as circumspect and cautious persons exercise in the care of their own goods and chattels. Ordinary neglect is the want of ordinary diligence, or the omission of the care which every man of common prudence takes of his own concerns. Gross neglect is the want of even slight diligence or of such care as every man of common sense, however inattentive, takes of his own property, and is esteemed in law a violation of good faith. The question you are to pass upon is, Was the loss of plaintiff's bonds caused by the gross neglect of the defendant? What kind of diligence was required of the Ocean Bank for the care and protection of this property? This must be determined by the actual state of the community at the time of the loss—the usages of business, and the perils and dangers that might reasonably be apprehended. That which might be called slight neglect in a country village, where robberies are uncommon, might in a populous city, where crimes are frequent, become gross neglect. So that, while the standard of what constitutes proper care varies as to the facts, it is uniform in respect to the principle. The diligence required is proportioned to the degree of danger of loss. Then, too, the value of the property is an important element in fixing the liability for loss. If it be of extraordinary value, it would be gross negligence to take no more care of it than property of common value. The law excuses a bailee for loss by irresistible force, and in some cases for loss by theft, if a proper degree of diligence has been used, but such an excuse cannot avail when there has been gross negligence on the part of the bailee. He is held only to slight diligence, and liable only for gross neglect. But he must take reasonable care of the deposit. This must be determined by the nature, value, and quality of the property, the circumstances under which it was deposited, and the particular dealings and relations between the parties. It is in evidence that plaintiff's bonds were in the same box as those owned by the defendant. They were deposited in the same safe and vault where all the securities held by the bank were kept. The principle is well-settled, that if a bailee without reward take the same care of the property of another, as he does of his own, he is not liable for its loss. But it must appear that he takes reasonable care of his own property. If he recklessly expose the property committed to his care to loss or accident, he cannot excuse the act by showing that his own property was exposed to or lost by the same hazard. Now, gentlemen, the question arises, Did the Ocean Bank, in June, 1869, take reasonable and proper care of their own property? I have already intimated what general principles of law are to govern you in this investigation. Consider first, the construction of the bank building, having due regard to its locality and its peculiar exposure to peril as a moneyed institution, as well as reference to the improvements in science for the protection of buildings of this character. Was it properly suited and adapted to the purpose for which it was intended? You have heard all the testimony upon this point, and it is unnecessary for me to make any extended comment upon it. You will also consider whether the officers and employes of the bank exercised proper care and precaution for the protection of its property. No imputation is made against their integrity, but did they use the safeguards which the circumstances of the case demanded? Were they cautious and discreet in the selection of tenants for the basement of the building? Was the communication made to them by the witness Holly, and also that of Officer Philips, entitled to any consideration at their hands? Had they sufficient knowledge from any source upon which to found a reasonable apprehension that the property of the bank was in danger, and needed other and better protection? Upon this point you will carefully recall the testimony of the Police [illegible], and of Holly and Stevenson. I have already instructed you as to the legal responsibility of the defendant in reference to plaintiff's bonds, and it will be for you to say whether they were lost by a want of care which any person of common sense would have taken of his own property under similar circumstances. You have heard a detailed statement about the construction of the vault, and the means and appliances used against burglary. The evidence upon this point appears to be uncontradicted. It has not been shown that in point of safety this vault was inferior to that of other bank vaults in this City, at the time of the robbery. This leads to the consideration of another, a very important question, in this case—that which relates to the night watchman. The bank was closed from Saturday to Monday, during which time the robbery is supposed to have been committed. The janitor swears he was there on the Sunday in question, and saw no indication of it. The policeman on that beat and the private watchman on the street neither heard or saw anything unusual or suspicious about the premises; and yet a burglary that has been described as a marvel of its kind was attempted and successfully carried out, although the perpetrators were actually surrounded by the officers of justice. The "job," as it is familiarly termed, must have required many hours—perhaps the entire interval of time between Saturday night and Monday morning for its accomplishment; and yet with the exception of the witnesses Catharine Shaffer and Eliza Boyle, who occupied the adjoining house, nothing was seen or heard to excite suspicion. Now, gentlemen, you are called upon to say whether this burglary could have been committed if there had been a watchman in the bank at the time—whether he would not have discovered it in time to give the alarm and prevent its execution. You will give this careful consideration in determining the question of defendant's negligence. The responsibility of this case now rests with you. Give to it that careful and deliberate attention which its importance demands. Let neither prejudice nor sympathy influence your decision. The defendant is entitled to a verdict if you are satisfied that such care was used in the keeping of the bonds as any person of common sense, and under like circumstances, would have exercised, and without any knowledge of any intended burglary, or the insufficiency of the means then employed to meet it. But if you believe that the defendant had such knowledge of the insecurity of the bank against burglars as to require other means than those then in use for its protection, that none such were used, and that the loss occurred in consequence thereof, then the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the jury retired, and the Court remained in session until 9 o'clock at night, in the hope they would agree on a verdict. At 9 o'clock, there being no agreement, Judge Larremore ordered the jury to be locked up for the night. Yesterday the Judge came to the court for the purpose of receiving the verdict, if any. It was found, however, that the jury had not agreed, and had no prospect of agreement, they standing then as they stood when they first retired on the evening previous—nine for plaintiff and three for defendant. Judge Larremore thereupon discharged the jury and the case will have to be tried over again.

Birdseye, Cloyd & Baylis, for plaintiff; John E. Parsons, T. M. Davis, and S. D. Smith, for defendant.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by his department during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday,) and paid into the City Treasury:

For Riverside Park assessments	$5,572 05
For Broadway widening	15,724 20
For other improvements	64,725 29
Total assessments	$86,021 54
For Croton water rent and penalties	4,650 20
For vault permits	1,077 00
For sewer permits	200 00
For vitrified pipe sold to contractors	319 43
Total receipts	$92,268 17

The total amounts collected on assessments, from Jan. 1 to March 15, 1873, is $2,650,480 13.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1,000	Pacific Mail	54⅜	200	Harlem	134½
100	do c.	54⅜	300	do	135
700	do	54½	100	do	134½
100	do b3.	54⅜	400	do	134
600	do	54⅜	400	do	133
1200	do c.	54	300	do	132
100	do	54	400	do	130
500	do	53¾	300	do	130¾
1800	do	53¾	200	do	131
1000	do	53⅝	100	do	131½
1200	do	53⅞	500	Union Pacific	34⅝
400	do s3.	53⅞	200	Lake Shore c.	93⅞
400	do c.	53⅞	100	do c.	93¾
300	do	53⅞	300	do c.	93⅝
200	do c.	53¾	1100	do c.	93⅝
100	do	53⅞	100	do	93⅝
300	do	54	100	do	93½
100	do c.	54	300	do c.	93¾
200	Consol. Coal	35	100	Boston, H. & E.	4⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅜	400	do	4½
200	do c.	100⅜	100	do c.	4⅛
1000	do	100⅜	400	Ohio and Miss.	45⅜
700	do	100⅛	100	do c.	45⅜
100	do c.	100⅜	100	do	45⅜
200	Rock Island	114⅝	100	do	45⅜
200	do	114⅛	200	Tol. & Wab.	72⅜
1400	W. Union	87¼	100	St. Paul	56⅛
4500	do	87⅜	100	do	56⅜
1900	do	87⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	38⅜
100	Erie Railroad	63⅜	100	do s3.	38⅝
100	do	64	200	do b10.	39
700	do	64⅛	100	do	38⅝
100	do s3.	64⅛	100	do	38¾
200	do c.	64⅛	100	do s3.	38⅝
100	do s3.	64			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, o. b30.	85	100	Panama R. b. c.	113
10,000	do b3.	84½	100	do	111½
11,000	Tenn. 6s, new	83	100	Wells-F. Ex. b. c.	80½
10,000	do s3.	82½	200	C. & Pitts. R. G'd.	88½
2,000	N.Y. St. G. L., '87.	118	10	do bet. call.	89
1,000	Ohio 6s, '86.	108	100	N.Y.C. & H. b. c. c.	100⅜
1,000	B'klyn 6s, P. L.	93	22	do	101
2,000	Missouri 6s	95½	900	do	100⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	108	100	do c.	100⅜
5,000	Erie 4th	101	100	do b3.	100⅜
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. bs.	101	100	do	100⅜
10,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st	40½	500	do	100⅜
1,000	do	40½	1200	do	101
5,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	79	8	Del. & Hud. Canal	117½
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	80	20	do	118
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. c.	78½	62	do bet. call.	117
10,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	74½	700	Harlem Railroad	131½
20,000	do	75	200	do	131½
5,000	do	74½	500	do bet. call.	131
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	94½	200	do	130½
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st	95	100	do	130
4,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88	94½	300	do b3.	130
5,000	Morris & E. 2d	97½	200	do	131
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	102½	100	do	131½
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d. Pf.	88½	200	do	131½
5,000	Mich. So. 2d.	99½	100	do	130¾
10	Bank of Com.	116½	100	do	131½
50	Continental Bank	78	100	do	131¾
20	do	79	200	do	131½
25	Mer. Exc. Bank	[illegible]	200	Erie R. c. s3.	64
200	Md. Coal Co.	25½	1000	do c.	64
300	do	25¾	100	do b3.	64⅛
200	do b. c. b3.	25¾	200	do	64⅛
100	do b3.	25½	300	do	64⅛
400	Mar. L. & M'g. b. c.	15½	200	do	64⅛
200	West. U. Tel. b. c.	87½	100	L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3.	93¾
[illegible]					
				Ill. Cen. b. c.	115½
				Un. Pac. R. b. c.	34⅛
	Cons. Coal b. c. s3.	[illegible]		C. & Alton b. c. b3.	112
				C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	[illegible]
	Pacific Mail b. c.	54		C. & R. I. b. c.	114½
				M. & St. P. b. c.	56½
				T., W. & W. b. c. c.	72½
				B., H. & E. b. c.	4⅝
				O. & Miss. b. c. b3.	45⅜
				C., C. & I. C. b. c. c.	38⅝
[illegible]					
	American Exp.	[illegible]		C., C. & I. C. b. c.	[illegible]

SALES FROM 1 TO 3 P. M.

4000	U. P. Land Grant	[illegible]	300	Lake Shore	[illegible]
100	Western Union	[illegible]			
[illegible]				Erie Railroad	[illegible]
	Pacific Mail	[illegible]			
				Michigan Central	[illegible]
				Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
				Panama	[illegible]
				Rock Island b3.	[illegible]
				St. Paul	[illegible]
	Maryland Coal	[illegible]		Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]
100	Mariposa L. & M. b3.	[illegible]		B., H. & Erie b3.	4½
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	[illegible]	100	Ohio & Miss. c.	[illegible]
			100	C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
	Union Pacific b3.	34⅝			
100	do	34⅝			

SATURDAY, March 22—P. M.

The Bank Averages this Afternoon show a slight improvement over the previous weekly statement, in point of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation. The Banks are now about $290,000 above the line of 25 ⅌ cent. The Loans are $2,820,800 lower than last week. The Deposits are $1,471,900 lower. The Greenback Average is down $411,300 and the Gold Notes Average is up $525,600.

Money worked cheaper than on Friday, and at the close of Bank hours 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest was accepted for carrying over Stocks until Monday. The Gold sales of the day were a fraction firmer—115¼@115⅜ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges inactive after the sailing of the mail steamer.

On the Stock Exchange there was a reaction of 2@3 ⅌ cent against Tennessee Bonds. The Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages were generally steady. The Share speculation was weak on Pacific Mail, strong on Western Telegraph, and inclined to firmness on the Railroads through the forenoon; the prominent exception being Harlem, which suddenly fell off to 130 ⅌ cent., reacting to 131½@132 ⅌ cent. The sales of Pacific Mail were again largely pressed, as on Friday, and the impression seemed to be that considerable amounts of hypothecated and contract stock was closed out from the pressure for Money and the discouragements or necessities of some of the heavy holders. At the same time a *short* interest in the Stock was developed, and in the Afternoon, after the Bank return, there was a reaction of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales of the day. The demand and firmness in Western Telegraph were again prominent. In the Railroads, New-York Central, Erie, and most of the Western Roads recovered ½@1 ⅌ cent., and closed at 3 o'clock (the Saturday hour for terminating all business) as follows, compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—March 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅛	117⅛
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅜	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	115
Pacific Mail	54⅛	53⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75⅜	75⅞
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	45⅜
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	87⅞
Erie	63⅞	65⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅝
Lake Shore	93⅞	96⅞
C. C. and Indiana Central	38⅝	39
Toledo and Wabash	72⅞	72⅞

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	119⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	117⅛
5-20 coup., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	117⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115	6s, Currency	113⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	
City 6s, New	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	53⅞	53⅞
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	59½	60
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	26
Northern Central	38⅜	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	38	38⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	91

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $8,010,312.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, ILLINOIS AND IOWA, HASTINGS AND DAKOTA, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE DIVISION. The average net earnings of this railway for the past four years have been $1,393,346 annually, over expenses and interest upon all bonds.

For sale by

MORTON BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.
MILWAUKEE EXTENSION
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9½d.@9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March and April at 9 [illegible]d.; from the same ports February and March at 9⅝d., and from the same ports deliverable March at 9 [illegible]d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 60s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following decisions were rendered by the Commission of Appeals to-day:

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Smith vs. Litchfield; Eaton vs. Erie Railway Company; Stanwix Bank vs. Leggett; Allen vs. Stout; Spaulding vs. Norman; Delafield vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; Schepp vs. Carpenter; Houghtaling vs. Greenbeck; Lawrence vs. Vandevanter; Wadman vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; [illegible] vs. Hitchie; Ouertey vs. Dickinson; Allen vs. Beebe; Mills vs. Mills; Hollingsworth vs. Spaulding; [illegible] vs. Bushnell; Rider vs. Fell; Fox vs. Allen; Tyler vs. Church.

Orders affirmed, with costs—Bradford vs. Bradford; Fiske vs. Van Wagenen.

Judgments affirmed by default, with costs—McDowell vs. [illegible]; Brown vs. New-York Central Railroad; Miller vs. Vedermer; Thompson vs. Dunbar; Kelly vs. Randolph; The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad vs. Sugden.

Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event—Hunt vs. Chapman; Columbus Plank Road Company vs. The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad; Howe vs. The Bank of Auburn; Day vs. The New-York Central Railroad; Harteen vs. Gardiner; Hawley vs. Lamb; Miller vs. Downing; Parshall vs. Eggert; Wheeler vs. Spinola.

Judgment reversed and verdict set aside—Spooner vs. Keeler.

Orders affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the defendant, with costs—Mowry vs. Central City Railroad Company; Smith vs. Frank.

Order of General Term reversed and order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—Watertown Bank and Loan Company vs. Mix.

Order reversed and judgment at the Special Term affirmed, with costs—Parr vs. Newell.

Appeal dismissed, without costs to either party—Parned vs. Peck.

Judgment modified by striking therefrom all statements as to Fiduciary capacity, and as thus modified affirmed without costs in this Court to either party—Prouty vs. Swift.

Not decided—Seybel vs. The National Savings Bank of New-York; Hoyle vs. The Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 22.

By Judge Mullen.

Knight vs. Day et al.; complaint dismissed; see opinion.

Reeder vs. Schneider; complaint dismissed; see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 22.

By Judge Fancher.

Clarissa Goodyear vs. William H. Goodyear; the motion to strike out is denied, without costs.

Lee vs. Morgan; order for receiver granted.

Nordhaus vs. Standell et al.; motion denied.

Mahoney vs. Gilmore et al.; order granted for payment of money.

In the matter of the application of Samuel Siebert vs. Marshall et al.; motion to deliver papers, and a consent of [illegible] to the payment to the present attorney of $150 for his costs, disbursements, and fees granted.

Alice B. Hogan vs. Daniel Hogan; alimony granted at the rate of $40 per month, and counsel fee of $150 allowed.

Hollerer vs. Ruffner et al.; case settled as stated in the amendments, &c.

In the matter of Ellen Burke; commissioners to admeasure dower appointed.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following receipts, yesterday, from the different bureaus of collection, viz.:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From taxes, Croton water rent, and interest	[illegible]

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

From arrears of taxes, assessment, and interest	[illegible]

BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.

From market rents and fees	[illegible]

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

From assessments on street improvements and openings	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The first vote on the Caldwell case in the Senate will turn upon the question whether the choice of the Legislature, influenced as it was to some extent by bribery, was equivalent to an election. Certain Senators are of opinion that unless it can be shown that a number of votes equal to the majority obtained by CALDWELL was secured by bribery, the election cannot be declared void. If existing parliamentary practice justifies this interpretation, all that can be said is, that the sooner a different standard is set up the better. However, as the Senate must first make up its mind whether Mr. CALDWELL is, legally, a member of that body before proceeding to vote upon any resolution of expulsion, the proposed order of questions to be voted on is evidently the proper one. What all honest men chiefly demand is, that either by refusing to admit, or by expelling after formal admission, the Senate of the United States should cleanse itself of the contagion of the presence of ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

When the New-York charter passed the Assembly it contained a provision for the election of Aldermen, in which the principle of minority representation was recognized. Three Aldermen were to be elected from each Senate district, and no elector was entitled to vote for more than two candidates. Of the six Aldermen elected at large, no voter was to be entitled to vote for more than four. As "amended" by the Senate Committee on Cities, the present number of fifteen Aldermen is retained, and they are required, as at present, to be voted for on a general ticket. This is decidedly a step backward, and, taken together with the mischievous device of retaining the Board of Assistant Aldermen and the preposterous juggle about the appointing power, will help to disgust Reformers both with the Senate Committee and its "amendments."

TWEED skulks behind a technicality, and declines to be investigated when he finds the Senate Committee ready to proceed with the inquiry in his case. When the investigation was yet afar off, he assumed the boldness of innocence, and declared, with something of his old bluster, that if he was to be investigated, somebody would be hurt; but when before the Senate Committee yesterday, through his attorney, he denied its jurisdiction for the reason that he had never taken the oath of office as Senator, and never intended to do so. The committee properly refused to stop proceedings because of this plea, and decided to proceed with the investigation, which we hope will be pushed to some decisive result. If it shall implicate others, that is their misfortune, and not the fault of an inquiry which is imperatively required in the interest of public justice. Every day that the name of TWEED remains upon the roll of the Senate, the State receives a fresh insult; every day his chair remains vacant the district he refuses to represent is done a new injury. He must be ejected in order that the Senate may be purified and the people represented, and as the Senate has decided it must have the facts upon its records before it will act in the matter, let the committee get them with as little delay as possible.

A celebrated crime is recalled to the public mind by the suit of the First National Bank of Iowa to recover the value of bonds to the amount of $50,000, which had been left with the Ocean Bank for safe-keeping, and were carried off by the burglars who emptied the vaults of that institution nearly four years ago. The law in the case was laid down with great clearness by Judge LARREMORE, in the charge which we publish this morning, but the facts were too much for the jury, and the consequence was a disagreement. Whatever may be the law, it will probably be always difficult to obtain a verdict against the bank for the loss of property confided to it, which, it is admitted, was guarded as well as its own. Juries will always hesitate to believe that the bank did not use ordinary prudence in caring for the property committed to its charge, and, although there are some singular facts connected with the story of the burglary, no one has ever charged that the officers of the bank were in any way guilty of criminal or even culpable negligence.

There has been a notable failure of all the efforts made to discredit the fact published exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday, that FOSTER attempted to commit suicide on the morning of his execution. The story is fully corroborated this morning, and there can be no doubt that the condemned man was fast sinking under the effects of some narcotic poison at the moment of his execution. The fact that he was permitted to make this attempt upon his life shows culpable neglect upon the part of the deputy sheriffs who were watching him, although one of them has taken the pains to say that, if a criminal is determined to take poison, he can in any event elude the watchfulness of any keepers. This defense cannot be admitted as conclusive, and all the incidents of the affair seem to require a rigid investigation, in order that the facts of the case may be known in detail. This is the more urgently demanded because of the endeavor to conceal the attempt at suicide from the public which was so nearly successful. In a matter so grave as the safe custody of prisoners under all circumstances, any attempt at concealing such facts as we have brought to public knowledge in the Foster case, affords ground for serious suspicion.

The Goodrich Tragedy.

Murder has seldom been more brutal, rarely less artistic, but in its actuating causes never more perplexing, than in the case of CHARLES GOODRICH, of Brooklyn. A man in middle life and prosperous worldly circumstances, who had lived, as was supposed, alone in a house of his own in Degraw-street, was found dead on Friday in a basement-room, with three bullets in his head, and a pistol, with four empty chambers, lying beside him. The first thought was of suicide, but an examination of the wounds showed it to be absurd to everybody but some detectives who still profess to believe that a man, having sent one bullet through his brain, could have sent another from the opposite side of the head. The theory of suicide being abandoned, the next idea was that murder had been done by some prowling burglar, and here the perplexities of the case were encountered.

In the Nathan case, to which this, without much thought, has been compared, there was never any doubt as to the character of the assassin—a single glance at the murdered man and about the room where he was found, was enough to assure even a novice in crime that the deed had been done by a sneak-thief who had been detected in a robbery by his victim, and the most exhaustive investigation of all the facts failed to disturb this theory. In the Goodrich case, on the other hand, the burglar theory was shaken before the affair was a day old, and now, as some declare, has hardly a single fact to rest upon. The dead man was found fully dressed. If he had descended to the basement, attracted by the noise of burglars, he would hardly have tarried to arrange his toilet with such scrupulous care. The blood which flowed from the wounds, upon his face and clothes, had been carefully wiped away, and the body was arranged after it had fallen to the floor, in an unnatural position of ease. No burglar was ever known to waste precious time for the sake of appearances. If GOODRICH had come down from the upper part of the house to meet a burglar, the natural place for the encounter would have been near the door leading into the hall in which the staircase is contained; but the body was found near the fire-place, on the opposite side of the room from the door, and there were no signs of a struggle having occurred between the two points. On the other hand, a pane of glass was broken out near the "catch" of one of the kitchen windows in the rear of the house, and some of those lynx-eyed individuals who always swarm about a mysterious murder professed to discover marks of violence about the window, footprints in the back yard, and signs upon the fence surrounding the yard, to show that some one had recently scaled it.

There are many details which would be decisive as to whether this was the work of a burglar which have not been given to the public, and in their place we have the remote incidents of the tragedy which add so much to its perplexity. Persons have been found who state facts which seem to show that at one time there was a female in the house. Last month, on one occasion, a woman's voice was heard in the house crying for help; one person is said to declare that he saw a woman leaving the premises on Thursday morning, and an examination of the house showed that it must have had more than one occupant. The domestic affairs of Mr. GOODRICH appear to have been little known to his neighbors, and this portion of the case rests in the main upon vague gossip, which is closely allied to scandal. It has been seized as a clue in the absence of conclusive evidence that the murder was done by a burglar, and while it may prove to be nothing better than the product of diseased imaginations, it may develop a motive for the crime more potent than plunder, and lead to the detection of the criminal. And it must be added as not the least of the perplexities of the case, that although the watch and wallet of the victim are supposed to be missing, much valuable property, which was easily portable, was certainly left behind.

But if the facts of the tragedy are thus conflicting, its lesson cannot be mistaken. We are told again, as we were in the Nathan case, that the fastness of our homes is no security against the assassin. Whether committed by a burglar or not, this crime is a warning which the community cannot afford to neglect. The security of the people demands that this assassin shall be tracked out, and the Brooklyn detectives cannot be permitted to parley over the case as one of suicide. Every possible phase of the affair must be intelligently considered, every clue followed to the utmost, and no effort spared to secure the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Justice demands this, and the protection of society requires that, this being done, the full penalty of the law shall be meted out to this latest addition to our army of assassins.

The Street-Cleaning Bureau.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more miserable failure than that which has been made by the Street-cleaning Bureau under the management of the Police Commissioners. BROWN was bad enough, but we doubt whether he, at any time during the period of his contract, succeeded in leaving behind him larger mounds of filth than are at present to be found in certain crowded thoroughfares. From the Battery to Harlem River, either on the east or west side, there is scarcely a street that deserves to be classed under the head clean. Broadway and Fifth-avenue, it is true, have been pretty well attended to; but with these exceptions, comparatively nothing has been done to satisfy the public mind that the $1,163,649 set apart for street-cleaning purposes is being honestly expended. Superintendent THORNE has shown some capacity as an accountant in keeping a record of the number of cart-loads of ashes and garbage carried to the dumping-piers, but none as a street-cleaner. During the past few weeks, although having nothing to contend against, he has neglected to take advantage of a reasonably fair opportunity to earn a reputation for vigor and activity. The high winds which have prevailed he has evidently counted upon to dry the mud, so as to render it less difficult to remove; and the correctness of his theory can be attested by the thousands of families who have had curtains, carpets, and furniture ruined by powdered filth. In the same way he has succeeded in lightening the burdens of his men by directing them to empty ash-barrels in Broadway at such a late hour in the forenoon as to give pedestrians the full benefit of the dust. For this he has been over and over again remonstrated with, and his calculations as to the amount of time it takes to do the work proved to be erroneous; but he has, notwithstanding, stubbornly persevered in maintaining the intolerable nuisance.

Of course, it would be too much to expect that any great effort will be made by the present Police Commissioners to increase the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau. Apparently, they have quite enough to do to watch the "progress" of the charter at Albany, and to consider what they shall turn their attention to after it has passed. It is to the men who are to have charge of the street-cleaning business in the future that we are to look for relief, and it is to be hoped that they will display more interest in the public welfare than their predecessors. There is no reason why the streets of this City may not all be kept in admirable condition for a much smaller amount than is considered necessary by MANIERRE, THORNE & Co. What is really required is system and promptness in dealing with emergencies as they arise. Under no circumstances should accumulated mud be allowed to remain until powdered, before attempting its collection and removal. A good many of our readers have an unpleasant recollection of the ruin which was caused to the furniture in Fifth-avenue houses from the dust of the "poultice" pavement. There is very little difference between "poultice" dust and powdered filth, and if house-keepers have permanently got rid of the former there is no reason why the latter should remain to torture them forever.

Legislation for Drunkards.

They are trying their hands in England at legislating for that very troublesome person, the "inebriate." A bill has been introduced into Parliament "For the Better Care and Management of Habitual Drunkards," the chief objects of which seem to be to encourage the establishment of infirmaries, or hospitals for drunkards, and to provide legal means for their incarceration and cure therein. The grand difficulty in handling this subject lies in the difference between the voluntary and involuntary systems, and on the difference, real or assumed, between a drunkard and a lunatic. At Binghamton, the experiment of curing dipsomania has succeeded very well, but there, if we understand it, the system is purely voluntary. People go there, that is to say, of their own accord, and not as patients are sent to Bloomingdale. But the bill referred to, introduced by Dr. DONALD DALRYMPLE, aims to treat drunkenness practically like insanity. It proposes to take people and shut them up, and cure them of drinking whether they will or no. The obvious difficulties and possible abuses of such a scheme are not unforeseen by the projectors, since they endeavor to provide against them by no fewer than a hundred clauses, with appended schedules. It, however, seems incredible that any conceivable ingenuity should so frame a bill as to prevent great wrongs and hardships from being committed and suffered under it.

Who, to begin with, is to decide, and by what tests, at what stage, or habit of excess legal interference is permissible? A glass or two of light wine "gets into the head" of A, and a gallon of it would not affect B. There are many who go about keeping their bodies saturated with spirits, and who yet attend regularly to their affairs. In fact, those who get extremely tipsy, and commit outrages while in that condition, are very often precisely the drunkards who do not indulge as a matter of habit, and who are therefore excited to madness by occasional excess. Again, so far as the idea of coercion is intended to prevent the patient harming others or himself, while some are made savage and abusive by drink, others are made more than usually affectionate and considerate; and the proverb that ascribes a special providential care for the drunkard, evidently springs from the extreme caution which so many, when intoxicated, habitually observe. In the sense, then, that it is suggested, how is it possible to define the meaning of the words, "habitual drunkard?"

Another knotty point consists in the fact that those who are made dangerously drunk are, as a rule, people of the poorer classes. To maintain such people in the asylums proposed must cost money, and who is to pay it? If they themselves, or their friends, are unable to do so, are they to become a charge on the State? To adopt such a plan would be to find a large fraction of the whole laboring population coming at intervals for this species of eleemosynary aid. All that a man too lazy to work would have to do would be to go through the seldom disagreeable task of getting drunk a few times, and then to get sympathizing friends—for whom he could do the same good turn another day—to testify that he is an "habitual drunkard." In many other ways the scheme must apparently work badly. The vindictive to feed grudges, the acquisitive and unprincipled to get the control of property, the dissatisfied husband or wife to get rid of a distasteful partner, would be among the classes likely to use the opportunities which any such legislation as that proposed by Dr. DALRYMPLE must inevitably afford. The various clauses intended to prevent abuses of the kinds enumerated, we fear would be wholly or partly inoperative in practice. There is a provision, for example, for the "periodical visitation" of the asylums, and for the licensing of them under guarded and elaborate restrictions. But the same machinery has long been applied to lunatic asylums, public and private; and, even without the revelations of Mr. CHARLES READE, we know that monstrous wrongs were possible in spite of it. It may be, as is alleged, absolutely impossible to prevent all wrongs in such institutions; but that hardly seems to constitute a sufficient reason for multiplying facilities for perpetrating them.

On the whole, and whatever the general evils of legislating too much, even the most cursory examination seems to show that the particular evils of legislating in this particular direction should lead Parliament to throw out Dr. DALRYMPLE's bill. It is undeniable that there has been a great clamor in England for some such measure. The alarming increase of intemperance there, coinciding, as it does, with the great increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, thus making drunkenness an increasing source of misery and distress, naturally causes wide-spread anxiety. We imagine, however, that legislative deliberations on this measure will end in the resolve that it will be safer to bear the ills already existing, rather than to fly to others, unknown, indeed, but of whose character experience and common sense suggest so many unfavorable conjectures.

Gordon's Ghosts.

Not very long since a "spiritual medium" of this City, who kept spirits on draught, so to speak, and exhibited to his audiences the visible forms of any sort of spirits for which a call might be made, was detected in his imposture and thoroughly exposed. He had supplied himself with a small stock company of artificial ghosts, manufactured of paper, paint, and cheap winding sheets, and whenever a visitor called for his grandmother, wife, father, or other deceased relative, one of these flimsy spectres would suddenly bob its head out of a hole cut in the exhibitor's curtain, and as suddenly vanish; the apparition being accepted as a genuine spirit, by even the best judges of supernatural beings that can be found in the ranks of the spiritualists.

This explanation of a very clumsy and transparent trick, was but one of a large number of equally conclusive proofs of the falsity of the claims made by the average spiritual medium. The medium who takes ghostly photographs of extremely vague and dilapidated spirits has been repeatedly exposed—in one instance his partner having turned against him and explained the precise nature of the trick. The medium who answers questions sent to him in a sealed envelope, which he is supposed not to open, has been shown to us in the act of loosening the mucilage of the envelope by steam, and thus gaining possession of its contents. The medium who exhibits the name of a spirit written on his arm in red letters, has so often been convicted of practicing a trick, which any person with the slightest knowledge of chemistry can perform, that it is strange that any medium can be found sufficiently impudent to continue to work so commonplace a "miracle." The medium who reads and answers questions written on transparent paper, or who exhibits scrawls written on a previously prepared slate, or who elevates tables with his leg, or during a "dark séance," presses the knees of visitors with his foot, has been detected in his simple tricks a score of times. Indeed, there is not a single feat performed by any medium, which has not been repeatedly proved to be a very cheap and easy trick—Mr. HOME's alleged ability to fly out of a second-story window, not yet having been established by competent testimony, and thus not coming under the head of feats actually performed.

Now, there is nothing strange in the detection of commonplace jugglers who lack the skill which renders many of the tricks of HOUDIN and HERMANN inexplicable to the ordinary observer. The curious feature of the matter is, that the ardent spiritualist is not in the least affected by the exposure of the tricks practiced by this or that popular medium. In reply to the proof that Mr. GORDON's ghost or Mr. SLADE's slate-writing is a stupid imposition, he will possibly admit that the detected medium may be a deceiver, but he nevertheless stoutly contends that the truth of spiritualism is by no means disproved by the deceptions practiced by its professors. And yet the whole system of spiritualism, as a religious faith, rests upon the credibility of the medium. Without a medium there could, according to the spiritualists' own theory, be no communication between mortals and spirits. To most reasoning men, the fact that every medium who has gained any reputation, or, in other words, every prominent exponent of spiritualism, has been convicted of shameless trickery, would be a complete refutation of the theory that spirits can communicate with men. To the spiritualist, however, this fact has no bearing upon his creed, and he comforts himself with the false analogy that since the hypocrisy of a Christian does not disprove the religion of Christ, so the dishonesty of a medium does not affect the truth of spiritualism.

Persons incapable of perceiving the falsity of this analogy are beyond the reach of argument. Of such it would seem that the great body of spiritualists consists. There is, therefore, little hope that this shallow imposture will be speedily exploded. So long as men exist who find it easier to believe in ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS than in the Evangelists, and who prefer the cheap tinsel ghosts of GORDON to the Epistles of St. Paul, the exposure of any medium in the country would fail to injure to an appreciable extent the business of arranging interviews between the living and the dead, at the established price of five dollars for each interview.

A "Happy Land."

London, like Paris, is enjoying the sensation of an interdicted play. The offense this time appears to have been political, not social, and as the prohibition was issued after the drama had already been formally sanctioned, and then in due course acted, the affair is causing not a little commotion. On Monday, March 3, the piece in question was brought out at the Court Theatre, which is under the management of Miss LITTON. It is called "The Happy Land," and, from the accounts, we gather that it is a broad political satire. Previously read and licensed in the Lord Chamberlain's office, in accordance with the usual rule, the subsequent interdict is regarded as irregular, although it has not excited surprise. A correspondent of the *Daily News* expresses amazement, indeed, that the piece ever passed through the Lord Chamberlain's office at all. But this is answered, in some measure, by the fact that Miss LITTON was told, after receiving the prohibition, and in answer to her request for an explanation, that the piece, as acted, did not tally with the copy deposited in the Lord Chamberlain's office. In other words, that changes had been made in the text, as acted. Anyhow, on the fourth night, the audience were informed that the authorities had forbidden "The Happy Land" to be repeated. It was added, on the part of the manager, that as the notice had been received too late to change the bills, she should take the risk and play the piece in spite of it. "The Happy Land" was, however, prudently withdrawn on Friday, although it was supposed a compromise would be effected and the drama reproduced almost immediately, with some alterations.

"The Happy Land" is a general satire on popular government in England; but that in it which has chiefly given offense has been a lively caricature of Messrs. GLADSTONE, LOWE, and AYRTON. They are represented as having been sent for by the Queen of the Moon to establish a "popular government," such as they have carried on in a certain "happy land," on earth. The three go to the moon and set everything by the ears, each riding his special hobbies until the Moonites think chaos is come again. The dress and manner of each Minister is elaborately burlesqued, and at one point the three sing a song with a chorus, and dance a breakdown at the end of every verse. The burden of Mr. GLADSTONE's verse is, that the Ministers of a "Happy Land" were willing, if not eager, to endure any amount of humiliation—"Here a snub, there a snub, everywhere a snub." Mr. AYRTON, on the other hand, goes in for any amount of contention—"Here a row, there a row, everywhere a row." And Mr. LOWE indicates his parsimony by "Here a save, there a save, everywhere a save." Finally, all three burst into a sort of Pyrrhic dance, with "Here a kick, there a kick, everywhere a kick." The audience roared with applause at all this, and each night the piece was acted the theatre was crammed to overflowing. Before issuing his prohibition, it is stated that the Lord Chamberlain went to see "The Happy Land," and, according to a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, "enjoyed the fun of the political caricatures as heartily as any one else."

The upshot of the piece is the conclusion on the part of the Moonites that if the results brought about by the three obnoxious Ministers are the legitimate fruit of "popular government," they had better forthwith eschew popular government, and banish it forever from their midst; and this they proceed to do. The Lord Chamberlain does not profess, it seems, to object to this, but rather to personal ridicule cast on Messrs. GLADSTONE, AYRTON, and LOWE. At last accounts, Miss LITTON had proposed to omit having the faces of the three actors who personate those gentlemen from being "made up" in imitation of them, and also to cut out any lines that might be thought by the Chamberlain to be objectionable. It is likely, therefore, that the next mail will bring us news that the prohibition has been withdrawn, and that "The Happy Land," shorn of that which probably made it most attractive, has been restored to the boards of the Court Theatre.

A Gentle Shepherdess.

That lovely type of womanhood exemplified in the Mrs. Fairs and Miss Picketts, of the Pacific coast is commonly thought to be the peculiar product of our peculiar Western civilization. Boastful Americans, indeed, are apt to rank it with the gigantic gooseberries and the illimitable pumpkins of that favored land, or to challenge competition with it as they might for the big trees or the Yosemite Valley. But this confidence, as we shall proceed to show, is altogether misplaced. The effete monarchies every now and then give us something in the way of feminine progress that may stand comparison with California's best. A supreme effort of this nature resulted in the production of a certain Miss NASH, to the contemplation of whose loveliness the following details will be found useful.

Miss CAROLINE NASH has long been the pride and ornament of a pleasant little village in Herts, England, known as Harmer Green. Here until recently, she resided, enjoying the admiration, mingled with a great deal of respect, of all the neighborhood, and diversifying the monotony of rural life with a thousand joyous and innocent caprices. Her favorite diversion seems to have been assault and battery, though she was not averse to petty larceny, and occasionally indulged in a little poaching. For this latter amusement she possessed uncommon qualifications, being an extraordinary shot, and having a full assortment of implements of the chase. In the narrow-minded provincial community where Miss NASH had the misfortune to live, these arch ebullitions of girlish gayety were not altogether understood or appreciated, and the merry maiden could point to a record of no less than eleven criminal convictions when, about a fortnight since, she was arraigned for the captivating and crowning whim of attempting to kill a constable.

This artless village beauty—for Miss NASH is described as only twenty-three, and unusually good looking—resided with her mother in one of three cottages, the property of a woman named DARNELL. To this property, Miss NASH, one day, took it into her merry little head, without the slightest ground therefor, that she and her mother were entitled, and that Mrs. DARNELL had no right in the premises whatever. When, therefore, Mrs. DARNELL came in state, attended by a constable, and a numerous following, to take possession of one of the cottages, which had for some time been vacant, Miss NASH conceived it to be the most reasonable thing in the world that she should draw, in Western parlance, a "bead" upon them, at once. Hastily explaining to her mother that she would "do for" the visitors, she ran into the house for her gun, when the old lady, who seems quite unworthy of her heroic daughter, shut the door and locked her in. But this futile interference only served to bring into stronger light Miss NASH's fertility of resource and promptness of execution. She, on her part, fastened the door on the inside, and hastily knocking out a few bricks in the wall, converted her cottage into a little fortress, from the embrasure of which she opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy. Part of these discreetly ran away, pursued by the taunts and the bird-shot of the fair Amazon. The constable being within range was considerably riddled as to his clothes and skin, but by judiciously falling down escaped further injury. It was not till the Police Superintendent himself came up that the garrison consented to surrender and march out of the fortress, ribbons flying and tongue going, with all the honors of war.

California readers will be surprised to learn that this engaging young person, instead of being triumphantly acquitted preparatory to receiving a popular ovation, was, on the contrary, found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years. Such is the boasted liberty guaranteed by the British Constitution: so ruthlessly are the most cherished privileges of womanhood trampled under foot in that benighted land. We trust that when Miss NASH emerges from her enforced seclusion she will at once emigrate to a more genial clime. She will still be young, and let us hope beautiful, and with these advantages added to her talented use of the shot-gun—an instrument of reason vastly superior to the commonplace revolver—she will find in California free scope for her natural sportiveness of disposition.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Another play new to our stage was seen last night at Mr. Shook's pretty house in Union-square. "Cousin Jack" is the composition of M. Louis Leroy, and is not lacking either in forcible situation or amusing dialogue. It is, however, somewhat mixed and incoherent, and the uncertainty of the actors as regards the text last night did not remedy this defect. The main idea of the drama is to show that a wanderer from his native land, who is held by all to be a scapegrace, and whose absence, or even death, is reckoned an advantage by his connections, should turn out a very fine fellow, and, in fact, the guardian angel of his whole family. The plot of "Cousin Jack," to tell the truth, is strangely like that of "John Garth," acted some time since at Wallack's, and founded on an English novel. The heroes of both have been in South America, and become small potentates there, have gone through all manner of hair-breadth 'scapes and perilous vicissitudes, and come back home to upset the existing order of things, to foil hitherto successful villainy, and reward patient and long-suffering virtue. The scene of one piece is laid in France, the other in England, but otherwise there are various points of resemblance.

"Cousin Jack" made a respectable impression last night, but would have been better received in the absence of some notable drawbacks. The artists were not always quite perfect in their parts, and the "fishing" process consequent upon this untoward circumstance tended to render the plot unintelligible and to deprive the dialogue of its proper point. Mr. Harkins will play *Cousin Jack* much more acceptably when he gets easy in it, and when he will consent to forego his preposterous habit of speaking his side-speeches at the top of his voice, like an officer hailing the mast-head. Some of the situations were dealt with by Mr. Harkins quite effectively, and in these cases he gained a good deal of applause. *George Valdeni* was carefully acted by Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Parkes and Mr. Lamb were efficient in *M. Chambry* and *M. Bonnegrace*. It seems to be the fate of Miss Griswold to be assigned characters who are thrust into disagreeable situations, and *Emmeline*, in "Cousin Jack," is not an exception. The lady, nevertheless, acquitted herself with taste and dexterity, and with practice will do still better. Miss Jennie Lee looked and spoke sweetly as *Blanche*, and Miss Mestayer was steady and acidulous in *Celeste*. The ends of the acts last night were much applauded, and "Cousin Jack" was apparently highly relished by the numerous audience. That the drama can be worked into a "pyramidal success" is improbable; but that it will draw a series of good houses and afford a fair amount of pleasure to those who see it, we have very little doubt. "Cousin Jack" will be given nightly during the present week.

CITY NOTES.

The changes effected in the performances at the Grand Opera-house, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and at Booth's were alluded to in the early part of last week. Until further notice "Uncle Sam" will be the play at the house first mentioned; "False Shame" and "Alixe" will alternately be done at the Fifth-avenue, and Mr. Boucicault will continue to appear in "Daddy O'Dowd" at Booth's. To the recital of "Cousin Jack," at the Union-square Theatre, reference is made above. The steady attractiveness of the familiar entertainments at the other houses makes an allusion to them superfluous. At Wallack's, at the Olympic, and at Niblo's, there is to be nothing new, this week at least....A complimentary benefit performance was tendered to Miss Julia Gaylord, at the Union League Theatre, on Friday evening. The young lady's friends were assembled in large numbers, and she received a most flattering welcome. The entertainment included selections from Italian opera and English airs, executed by Miss Gaylord and Mr. W. Macdonald; a violin solo by Signor Padovani; and the comedy of "Americans in Paris," in which Miss Davenport and Miss Gaylord, with Messrs. Stoddart, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Holland appeared. Mr. A. H. Pease presided at the piano, and, between the acts of the comedy, the Imperial quartet of horn-players played several airs.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The last matinée performance of the present season of Italian opera took place at the Academy of Music yesterday, and was very largely attended. "Der Freyschütz" was sung. With the representations of Monday and Tuesday the series will end. To-morrow Mme. Lucca will sing—and it is to be mentioned that the entertainment is for the benefit of the lady—in "La Figlia del Reggimento." Tuesday a recital of "Martha" for the benefit of Miss Kellogg will occur.

MR. BELLEW'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. J. M. Bellew will read at Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon next. A programme of exceeding interest has been prepared for the occasion, and we are sure that the opportunity its interpretation by day will offer Mr. Bellew's gentler admirers to once more listen to him will not go by unheeded. On Friday evening Mr. Bellew will appear at the Academy of Music in a double character—as an author and an actor. He is then to deliver his "narrative oration" on "Oliver Goldsmith, Ireland's sweet poet of nature." Reminiscences of Johnson, Burke, Southey, Hogarth, and Garrick are promised as part of the lecture, and Mr. Bellew will also relate the story of the death-bed of Goldsmith, a tale, we are assured, never yet given to the public.

Home Gossip.

Mr. John N. Bernard, an actor well known to old Boston theatre-goers, died at Northboro' on the 10th inst., aged eighty-two years. The deceased was at one time connected with the Federal-street Theatre. ....Mr. Jefferson acted Tuesday in Hartford, and Wednesday in Providence....Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Carlotta Leclercq appeared last week in Cincinnati....Mr. Owens was acting throughout Pennsylvania....The Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Rubinstein-Thomas concerts occurred last week in Cincinnati....A musical prodigy, in the shape of a pianist who executes admirably, though he can not read a bar of music, has been discovered in Lafayette, Ind. His name is David Pohlman, and he is employed as a common laborer on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad....Mme. Janauschek was last week at the Boston Globe....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the Boston Theatre....The English Opera Troupe was at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Miss Agnes Ethel was at Wall's Opera-house, in Washington....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at the New-Orleans Varieties.

Foreign Affairs.

The death is announced of the singer, Isabella Fabbrica. She was born at Milan, and Donizetti and Mercadante, among others, wrote several operas for her. This once celebrated prima donna died at Lisbon, where she has resided for some years past....Four competitors are to dispute the seat left vacant at the French Institute by the death of M. Carafa, namely, M. Ernest Reyer, M. Bazin, Prince Poniatowski, and M. Elwart....Mlle. Lilly is in St. Petersburg....Herr Von Hulsen, the Intendant-General of the Imperial Theatres in Berlin, has been circulating among all the artists a formula of the faculty to stop the spread of colds in the head, which are so often pleaded, and cause sudden changes of pieces....The Apollo Theatre of Rome has the opera of "Guillaume Tell" in rehearsal. The principal character is to be enacted by the tenor Lefranc....Writing from St. Petersburg on March 2, the correspondent of the London *Daily Standard* says: "This week the opera has been, I will not say more crowded than usual, for it is always full, but more enthusiastically crowded than ever. Patti and Nilsson have been throughout the season dividing the honors between them, and have taken their benefits. Patti's was at the end of last week; Nilsson took her's this week. The enthusiasm at Patti's benefit was tremendous; [illegible]

PICKPOCKETS.

I.

Some months ago while going down Broadway in an omnibus, as I was looking at the people on the sidewalk, I felt a hand very softly and gently making its way behind me, evidently progressing toward the pockets in the skirts of my coat. Recollecting that there was nothing but a handkerchief in one pocket and a pair of gloves in the other, I knew that I could not lose much, and therefore sat still to enjoy this new sensation. The hand was moved very gently and steadily along, and had very nearly reached my pocket when I turned to study the "Artist." He was a man about forty years of age, plainly and neatly dressed, and looked like a very respectable citizen. The instant I began to turn toward him his hand was swiftly, but quietly, withdrawn, and when I faced him he was looking gravely at something on the sidewalk. As I continued to study him he turned his head, and we had a good "square" look at one another for a moment without a word being said by either. He then pulled the strap and left the stage to seek some other sphere of action.

II.

A few days ago, while standing on the front platform of a Fourth-avenue car, I happened to cast my eyes down, and saw to my astonishment that my vest was unbuttoned. As it could not have unbuttoned itself, and as I certainly had not done it, I took occasion while slowly rebuttoning it to quietly look around and decide, if possible, which of my neighbors had been thus attentive to me. I made up my mind, from the relative positions of all on the platform, that it must have been done by a gentleman standing nearest to and just in front of me, and who must have seen me return my pocketbook to the inside pocket of my vest after paying my fare. Yet it seemed preposterous to think so, for he was a very decent-looking man; his clothes were neat and well cut, and there was nothing "loud" or extravagant about him. He appeared perfectly respectable, and it seemed utterly impossible that he could be a pickpocket. I noticed, however, that he carried on his left arm a light coat in a "bunchy" way, which would very effectually conceal his right hand when raised for such an operation, and, since I had to choose between believing that my vest unbuttoned itself or that he had done it, I felt forced to believe the latter. I noticed, also, that he and I were the only ones that were quietly studying our neighbors. The rest all had the usual straight-ahead look of passengers intent upon their journey.

I had uttered no exclamation when I made my discovery, so the gentleman in question appeared perfectly at his ease. I felt convinced, however, that if he were a pickpocket, that he must be in the front rank of his profession for gentleness of touch, dexterity of fingers, and imperturbable demeanor. After studying us all quietly for a few moments, he made his way unobtrusively to the rear platform, and spoke to a taller, but younger man, who, singularly enough, had also a light coat, carried in the same bunchy way, on the left arm. After talking together a few seconds, they left the car on the corner of Fourteenth-street, and I saw them no more.

III.

Not long ago a car-conductor gave quite an interesting account of how his pocket was picked, which I shall repeat as nearly as possible in his own words:

It was not on my own car, or on my own line. You see, I had got a day off to attend to some business in Brooklyn, where I had to make a payment of $50. As I was leaving the house, my brother-in-law said to me, "Take care you don't get your pocket picked." "Well," said I, "if any one picks my pocket, he's welcome to all he can get." When I got over to the other side of the river, I went to pay my $50, but I no sooner touched my pocket than I knew I had been robbed. I was thunderstruck. My pocket had really been picked after all. So I just sat down, and thought it all out, and when I got through it was just as clear as noonday. You see, as I was getting on to the car, I noticed some suspicious-looking characters on the platform, so I just buttoned up my pantaloons pocket where I had my money. Well, Lord bless you, I might just as well have told them in so many words, "Here's my money"; for they're all the time on the lookout for just such things as that, and they understand in a moment what such a movement means.

The first thing they did when I got on the platform was to knock up against me, and make me angry, for when you get a man angry you get him off his guard. There was no seat, so I stood against one side of the door, and one of these fellows leaned against the other side, so as to make the passage as narrow as possible. Then another went to push through, and as he came rather too much on my side, I pushed him off. He drew back, and then, making another push, got through, and went on toward the front of the car. Well, you see, the first time he went to push through he unbuttoned my pocket. The second time, he slid his hand down, and very gently took out my pocket-book at the very time that I was resenting his pushing against me. I saw it all when I thought it out, but it was too late then; so I paid for my lesson.

IV.

A young friend told the writer recently that his mother was sitting not long ago in an omnibus, when she became aware that the "gentleman" on her right was feeling for her pocket under her cloak. For a moment a cold shiver passed through her, but, as it was broad daylight, and as there were evidently many persons in the omnibus to whom she might apply for protection, she took courage, and recollecting that in the dress she wore her pocket had, much to her previous annoyance, been sewed on the wrong side of the skirt, concluded to sit still and await the course of events. After having been sufficiently entertained by the vain efforts of her neighbor to find the pocket, she turned to him and said quietly, "My pocket is on the other side, Sir." The man immediately jumped up, pulled the strap, and disappeared with most amusing rapidity, the contemptuous coolness of the lady having been too much for his artistic nerves.

V.

The passengers on one of our crowded ferry-boats were much amused one day at seeing a gentleman very deftly pick his friend's pocket of his pocket-book and transfer it to his own. They were still more amused at seeing a third "gentleman" take the pocket-book even more deftly from the amateur and disappear in the crowd. The dénouement soon came. Number Two asked Number One to let him see his pocket-book, and, when his friend could not find it, proceeded with a smile to restore it to him. His smile, however, was soon changed to a look of intense surprise, which was very much enjoyed by the bystanders, for they expected that "gentleman" Number Three would soon appear and unravel to his friends this amusing mystery. But, alas! Number Three never came back. He was, it seems, a true "artist," who had coolly robbed the amateur as publicly as the latter robbed his friend. In the hurry and confusion of landing Number Three made his escape, so the amateur was obliged to compensate his friend for the contents of his pocket-book, probably resolving, at the same time, to eschew ever after any such practical jokes.

VI.

While the writer was one day conversing in a car with a friend on this subject, he told the following story: The best joke I know of about pickpockets, is what happened to a gentleman named A——, who at the time was President of one of our New-York banks. I had occasion to go to Philadelphia to attend to some business in which A—— was interested, and in the cars met a friend, an old gentleman and his grown-up son. When we reached Philadelphia, the old gentleman declined getting into the coach of the hotel to which we were going, preferring to go more cheaply by the horse-cars. We got to the hotel before him, and when he joined us he said he had had his pocket picked on the cars. Mr. A—— had been talking with a friend about something else, but catching a word or two of our conversation he asked me about it, and when I told him what had happened he said: "Oh! I can never have any sympathy with a man who has had his pocket picked. Why, when I was getting on to the cars at New-York, a fellow reached across me very roughly, pretending that he wanted to reach the knob of the door, I looked at him, and knew in a moment that he was a pickpocket; so I just put my hand on my breast pocket, where I carried my pocket-book and papers, and kept it there, while I looked at him so as to let him see that I knew who he was and what he was after."

We then went on conversing about the business that had brought us to Philadelphia. After discussing it for some time Mr. A—— wished to show us some memoranda he had made, and put his hand into his breast pocket to get his pocket-book, in which they were. I saw him start, and asked what was the matter, when he exclaimed, with a countenance expressing the most intense astonishment, "Why, my pocket-book is gone."

It was very clear that the man that reached across him had taken his pocket-book, and that he had been ever since feeling the other papers in his breast-pocket, and been thus deluded with the idea that his pocket-book was safe. It was a very serious business for him, for he had brought on about $30,000 worth of notes of Philadelphia merchants to negotiate for his bank, and he had besides some five or six hundred dollars in bills. He asked me what he should do, when I advised him to telegraph immediately to New-York, and put an advertisement in the papers offering at least $3,000 for the return of the papers. He replied, "Oh! no; $500 will do." "Very well," said I, "try it." He did try it, and received a note stating that $2,000 were required. He tried to negotiate for less, but was finally compelled to pay the price named. Since then I have occasionally amused myself by quoting to him his own remark: "Oh! I can have no sympathy with a man who has had his pocket picked."

VII.

A well known prestidigitateur was one day showing some gentlemen some of the tricks of pickpockets. One gentleman remarked: "Well, I don't think anybody could take out my breast-pin or my pocket-book without my knowing it." "Don't be too sure of that," said the Professor, reaching across his breast and patting him on the further shoulder. "I am inclined to think," said he, reaching across again and patting him as before, "that even so wide awake a man as you may have his pocket picked. Suppose you show us your pocket-book now."

Much to the gentleman's astonishment, his pocket-book was gone, and when asked for his breast-pin, he was amazed to find that also missing. The magician then, much to our amusement, produced the pocket-book and breast-pin and restored them to their owner. He explained that, when he first reached across to tap the gentleman on his shoulder, he loosened the pin, and the second time he took it out. The pocket-book was extracted in the usual way by the forefinger and the middle finger, which he had trained to take a strong yet delicate grip, and he had judiciously and carefully inserted them into the pocket in the course of conversation.

He also explained that one of the distinguishing marks of a pickpocket is the position of these fingers when in repose. A man's hand usually, when resting on his knee, has the fingers separated equally, but those of a pickpocket are apt to have the forefinger and middle finger nearer to each other, so that it is possible sometimes by looking around in an omnibus or car to notice this difference and thus be more upon one's guard.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell is a candidate for the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

The widow of Pollard, the "Lost Cause" historian, is lecturing in Pennsylvania.

Col. Theodore Tyrer, of Buffalo, waived examination, and has been fully committed for trial.

One Maine Congressman has lately received two tons of public documents by a single mail, franked, of course.

And now the Marr family, in Maine, is in hot pursuit of a huge estate in Scotland. The Marr stock will never reach par.

Auburn, Me., has a street commissioner worth boasting of. Within an hour after his election he was on duty with a pick-ax and shovel.

The Boston *Traveller* declares William Lloyd Garrison to be a better representative of Massachusetts sentiment to-day than Charles Sumner.

A Pittsfield, Mass., woman advertises her husband for sale for $100. She has not a very exalted opinion of his worth, but is probably justified.

Sixteen lawyers were brought before the Mayor of Montgomery, Ala., one day last week, and each fined $5 and costs for practicing without a license.

A young man has been arrested in Utica for stealing a copy of *Harper's Magazine* every month for a year and a half. His taste is better than his honesty.

At the recent opening of a Vermont court, a clergyman prayed that wisdom and grace might be imparted to the jurors and the judge, and even to the lawyers.

An Iowa widower, having more children than he could well take care of, traded a lot of five of them to a childless neighbor for a half-interest in a saw-mill.

An Alabama Senator has been making himself popular at home by a speech favoring the exemption from taxation of all widows not owning over $10,000 worth of property.

A Maine clergyman has excited York County by preaching about the Isles of Shoals murder, taking the ground that Wagner is not guilty, and that the County Attorney abused the prisoner.

A Buffalo drug clerk, who was instrumental in badly poisoning a citizen's son by mixing an injurious article in a salve he was ordered to make, coolly remarked that it was "only a slight mistake of his."

The father of the simple-minded boy, Willie Clark, has brought suit for $5,000 damages against the Massachusetts sheriff who arrested him on the charge of placing obstructions on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

A little boy in Springfield, after his customary evening prayer, a night or two ago, continued, "and bless mamma and Jenny, and Uncle Benny," adding, after a moment's pause, the explanatory remark, "his name is Hutchinson."

The dinner to ex-Congressman Lynch, of Maine, is to be given at a hotel in Portland on Tuesday. All the prominent politicians in that locality are "saving their appetites," and getting up eloquent "impromptu" complimentary speeches.

A Vermont widower, aged seventy-six, who has buried two wives, has just married his first love, a widow, whom untoward circumstances prevented his marrying in his youth. He has lived a widower thirty years; she a widow less than twelve months.

Rev. William R. Alger delivered his lecture on "Insanity and Insane Asylums" in Boston, Wednesday evening. He spoke of the appalling increase of the malady in late years, and urged a thorough reform in the management and governing principles of asylums.

A worthy Rhode Island elder, kept at home on his farm by the storms, lost his reckoning, and having observed Saturday strictly under the impression that it was Sunday, went forth early the next morning to market. His confusion, when his mistake was realized, was great.

A Peoria man, whose daughter insisted on going out evenings rather oftener than he with his old-fogy notions thought advisable, put a gentle opiate in her tea and when slumber's chain had bound her, shaved her head as smooth as a billiard ball. She will now tarry at home till her hair be grown.

Mrs. William Watson, of Pennsylvania, eighty years old, and the mother of twenty children, (their father being now dead,) cleans house, scrubs, washes clothes, whitewashes rooms on occasion, and last Fall dug up with a hoe fifty-five bushels of potatoes and carried them into the cellar. What the twenty children do meanwhile the paper from which we get this information does not tell us.

Gen. Schofield writes to Gen. Sherman that King Lunalilo will accompany him on his return from the Sandwich Islands, and that he proposes to make a tour of the United States, to study our theory of government and to learn more about our people, for whom he professes great friendship.

Hon. E. L. Acker, of Pennsylvania, desires it to be stated that he did not vote for the increase of the salary of the members of Congress. Acker-acy demands that it should be added that he did not hesitate to accept the increase after it had been voted to him by a majority of his fellow-members.

A Bangor bridegroom refused at the final moment to go to the altar because the prospective bride had adopted the new weakness of parting her hair on the side. The girl told him he must take her as she was or not at all; he replied, not at all, and left, and the assembled friends went home hungry and wrathful.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter-Boxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's issue you say, referring to letter-boxes, "Nearly all the boxes have lately been provided with plates upon which are printed the hours of collection." I think this all wrong. I find no such plates upon boxes in Second, Third, or Fourth avenues, or corner of Pearl and Wall streets. Won't you stir up the Postmaster, and oblige, yours,

W.

What "Little Women" Can Do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing the interest you take in all that is being done for the welfare of the poor children of New-York, I take pleasure in stating that at a children's fair recently held at No. 200 Madison-avenue, under the auspices of the Misses Ida Greenleaf, Jose Ireland, Annie Richardson, Fanny Smith, Amy Constable, Emma Jacob, Alice Oddie, Margherita Clarke, and Lulu Lee, all under fourteen years of age, the handsome sum of $300 was realized, and given to the treasurer of the Children's Aid Society. This amount will provide homes for six otherwise homeless little ones.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. W. G.

An Appeal to Working Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive, according to your issue of the 19th inst., that there is danger ahead. It appears that Spring is likely to open with a conflict between capital and labor. God forbid! The poor of New-York City pay rents already too high. Please do not strike for an advance of pay; for a strike will most certainly lower your wages; and many men of smaller wages, depending on your work, will have to suffer untold want. Please copy the following in preference to a strike:

LONDON.—The *Beehive* has the following account, headed "A Co-operative Trade Society—A Good Example." The Deal Cabinet makers' Trade Society came into existence about seven years since, and numbers about four hundred members, having in October last a capital of a little over £700 sterling. In that month a dispute arose between the society and the Messrs. Dyers, the large deal cabinet manufacturers of Essex Road, Islington. The result was a strike and lock-out of one hundred men of the firm, with an intimation that none of the locked-out men would be employed by any member of the Employers' Association. The committee, instead of keeping the men walking about on strike pay, resolved to expend their funds on opening a factory and employing the locked-out men themselves. This factory, situated in Tromville-square, Bethnal Green road, has been in active operation for fifteen weeks, and upward of £1,500 sterling has been paid for material and wages. The whole of the 100 men locked out could profitably be employed in the factory if the committee had more capital at their command, and they have, therefore, appealed to several other trade societies for temporary loans at fair interest."

I hope that something better than a strike will occur, if they want all the profit of their labor they must co-operate for it, nobody else will ever give it to them.

A CO-OPERATOR.

A Defense of Castle Garden Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading of "The Emigration Commissioners," a correspondent in to-day's TIMES makes a series of misstatements reflecting on the character of the present board, which your sense of justice will, no doubt, make you willing to correct.

The present Commissioners—in addition to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Presidents of the Irish Emigrant and German Societies, members ex-officio—are Messrs. Wiley, Wallach, Andreas, Willman, Alexander Frear, Jas. B. Nicholson, George J. Forrest, Emanuel B. Hart, Henry L. Hoguet, and Richard O'Gorman.

Of these, Messrs. Wallach, Frear, Nicholson, Hart, and O'Gorman were appointed on the reorganization of the commission in 1870. Messrs. Hoguet, Forrest, and Willman were elected to fill vacancies, by the members of the board. The administration of these Commissioners, your correspondent asserts, has been faulty in the following respects:

First—"It has been characterized by the grossest extravagance."

The best answer to this will be found in a comparison of the current expenditures under the former and the present board, taken from the annual reports:

Annual Emigration.		Total No. of Emigrants relieved and cared for out of the Emigrant Fund.				Current expend'res of the Depart'm't.
YEAR.	No. of emigrants	No. supported in Ward's Island Hospital and Refuge	No. in other counties and institutions	No. provided with labor at Castle Garden	Total supported and relieved	Amount
1868	216,222	14,250	25,035	32,646	71,931	$537,189 09
1869	257,188	13,911	22,983	36,293	73,187	510,208 43
1870	255,486	16,601	25,688	29,290	71,579	540,467 03
1871	229,639	14,369	21,717	32,511	68,597	518,387 13
1872	294,581	15,818	23,064	33,807	72,689	461,028 71

Second—It "has been conducted and used as a political machine," and "has been a nursery or hospital for ward politicians."

Nine in ten of the persons now employed in the department were appointed under the former board, and many of them have been in the service of the commission since its organization in 1847.

Third—"The present board has squandered away $400,000 of a surplus received from their predecessors, in addition to the commutation fund of $1,250,000, besides mortgaging the institutions for $300,000."

Here your correspondent varies the *espresso falsi* with a little of the *suppressio veri*. The surplus above referred to had already been set apart by the former board for the erection of a lunatic asylum and the discharge of a mortgage of $50,000 made by the board of 1860, on the Ward's Island property. To these purposes it has been applied by the present board, with the exception that instead of erecting an asylum which should cost $300,000 as contemplated by their predecessors, they built one for half that sum and devoted the balance to supply in part the deficit caused by the reduction of the head money from $2 50 to $1 50, made by the Legislature of 1871, on the recommendation of the present Commissioners. Since that reduction the current receipts have fallen below the current expenses. But no mortgage for $300,000 has been or is contemplated.

Fourth—"Emigrants are charged ten per cent. more for their tickets than other persons can obtain them for, and fifteen per cent. more for freight on baggage, though allowed free twenty per cent. less on weight."

With regard to the first statement, it would be correct to say that "other persons," who buy tickets to sell on commission, receive a discount of ten per cent., and for whatever is wrong in this or with other charges mentioned, the general passenger agents of the trunk lines are responsible, and not the Commissioners of Emigration. What the Commissioners can do is to negotiate with the railway companies for a reduction of their tariff, and this they have been essaying, not without success, for a number of years, as will be seen by consulting their annual reports. To call this, therefore, an imposition countenanced by the present Commissioners, is, to put it mildly, inaccurate.

Fifth—"In changing foreign gold and silver into currency the emigrant gets one per cent. less than Wall-street or current prices, which is also an imposition countenanced by the Commissioners."

This is simply untrue. The brokers admitted to the Landing Bureau are required to pay, and do pay, to emigrants *full* Wall-street or current rates.

All that is here asserted can be verified by a visit to the Landing depot and a reference to the published reports of the board.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Religious Revolution—A New Pamphlet—Gossip About High Life—The Opera and Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 8, 1873.

Mr. Matthew Arnold's book, of which I spoke last week, is not the only sign of the religious revolution which is now taking place here. It has been going on for some time quietly and silently, and is now at last beginning to find articulate voice. In the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* the first article is headed, "Are we Christians?" The *Fortnightly* has a distinct Positivist bias, and the appearance of a free-spoken, and, in the ordinary sense, sceptical article in its pages is just what we might expect. But the writer's name is more significant. The author of the article is Mr. Leslie Stephen, until lately Rev. Leslie Stephen, the second son of Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who was for a great many years the permanent head of the Colonial Office, and also a well-known *Edinburgh* reviewer. Among his essays is one on the "Clapham Sect," the group of philanthropists who, besides carrying on the great crusade against slavery, started what is known as the Evangelical movement in this country. Sir James Stephen, like Macaulay, was a son of this community, the object of which was to regenerate Christianity, and now here is his son asking "Are we Christians?" and giving a not very hopeful answer to his question. It should be said that, while Sir James Stephen's essay shows one aspect of the "Clapham sect, so-called from the suburb of London, which was its head-quarters, there is another aspect of it of which a graphic picture is given in an early chapter of Thackeray's *Newcomes*, and the two pictures may be profitably studied together. Mr. Leslie Stephen, in the article in the *Fortnightly*, starts by referring to the advice lately given by Mr. Gladstone to the youth of England to be content with the decisions pronounced some centuries ago by the Council of Nice. The advice is amiable, and Mr. Stephen has hopes it will bring peace to the school-boy mind. But how about those who have ceased to be schoolboys, and who are forced to think for themselves? It is suggested that the popular state of mind is represented by the anecdote of the cautious church-warden, who, while commending the general tone of the clergyman's sermon, remarked, apologetically, "You see, Sir, I think there be a God." The church-warden had his doubts, at least, as to whether it was good manners to hint a doubt as to the existence of a Deity. The two definite points in the popular creed are Sunday and the Bible, but Sunday is cherished by many who never enter a church, and the Bible may be a symbol of every creed that has existed in Europe for eighteen hundred years. Mr. Stephen does not exactly answer the questions he propounds. That we do not now logically and consistently believe or live up to Christianity in its old sense is, he holds, undoubted; but he is content to state the problems which remain without attempting to solve them. Is it possible to retain more than a verbal belief in the old doctrines? Is it possible to retain any sense of the special divinity of our creed, while recognizing the divine element, more shrouded and disturbed, which is seen in all others? These inquiries are (as far as he discloses them,) Mr. Stephen's conclusions. If he says our answers be in the affirmative, the new stream may run in the old channels, but its quality will be materially changed. Along with this article may be taken another little book, which has been lately published and which has had a very large sale. It is called *The True History of Joshua Davidson*, and is understood to be written by Mr. Lyman Linton, a journalist and novelist of some reputation. "Joshua Davidson was the only son of a village carpenter; his parents were poor but worthy people, who were said by their neighbors to hold themselves high, because they were the decayed branches of an ancient family—some said dating from King Arthur's self."

This is how the story begins. In other words, it is the story of the son of David if he had lived in our own day, and had tried to live up to his own gospel. Joshua Davidson affects himself to construe and practice the New Testament literally; he is scouted, maligned, and persecuted; goes to Paris and gets mixed up with the Commune; comes back to England as a political lecturer, explaining Communistic doctrines and showing their logical outcome from Christianity, and finally gets kicked to death by a mob set on by a clergyman at one of his own meetings. The argument of the book is that Christianity is impracticable or that Christians do not attempt to practice it as a rule of life. Of the book itself there is little good to be said. It is shallow and meretricious, but its popularity is a sign of the times. And among these signs here is another. Rev. Dr. Wallace, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the principal ministers of the Church of Scotland, is about to be tried before the General Assembly for having declared that he did not and could not believe in "a fidgetty, unsettled God," who didn't know His own mind, and had to depend on hints from His creatures as to the best way of managing the world.

HIGH LIFE.

The Duke of Edinburgh played the fiddle again this week at a public concert in the Albert Hall. As he only played with the other fiddlers in a concerted piece, nobody heard his particular fiddle, but he was much applauded. The Prince of Wales has been fox-hunting at Belvoir with the Duke of Rutland, and is going to hunt with the Earl of Fitzhardinge and attend the Bristol races. The Queen has been up in town for a couple of days, and is coming back for two more. The Duchess of Inverness has been very ill, and is still not out of danger. The Duchess is the eldest surviving member of the last generation of the royal family, though she has never been formally recognized as of the blood. She is a daughter of one of the Earls of Arran, was first married to Sir Geo. Buggin, Knight, and afterward, in 1830, to the Duke of Sussex, one of the Queen's uncles. The marriage was not sanctioned by the Sovereign, and, therefore, the Duchess could not take her rank as the Duke's wife. In 1840, however, she was made Duchess of Inverness in her own right, and has always been rather a favorite with the Queen and her family. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, is still dangerously ill, and the symptoms seem to be getting worse. He succeeded Baron Bunsen, and has always been very popular here; his relations with the Royal family have, on account of their connection with the reigning family of Prussia, been particularly intimate and confidential. Lord Ossington, late Speaker of the House of Commons, has just died, and so has Mr. Corry, a former First Lord of the Admiralty, who first rose to political distinction as a maker of impromptu drawing-room verses—an odd transition. As *Figaro* says, a ready reckoner was wanted and a dancer got the place. Mr. Corry's son is Mr. Disraeli's private secretary, and will now probably go into Parliament. Mr. Disraeli has gone to live, not at the house he formerly shared with his wife, but at a hotel, and all sorts of wild stories have been started about a blunder in his wife's will, by which he has been dispossessed.

THE OPERA AND THEATRES.

Mr. Gye has issued his programme for the next season of opera at Covent Garden, which begins on the 1st of next month. Patti, in addition to her old parts, will appear in three new ones—in Verdi's "Luisa Miller," "Ernani," and in the "Crown Diamonds." Mlle. Albani is to appear as *Ophelia*, and in the new opera "I Promessi Sposi," and Mme. Pauline Lucca is also said to be engaged, with a number of new singers. Faure, Graziani, Cotogni, Nicolini, Bettini, &c., will supply the baritone and tenors. Nilsson, it seems, returns to your shores in the Autumn, with Patti to follow next year. Among Mr. Mapleson's novelties at Drury Lane is included a young Scandinavian soprano, Mlle. Torriani, whose name, however, is rather Southern than Northern. A very old spectacular piece, called "The Cataract of the Ganges," has been revived at Drury Lane Theatre. It is stupid and stilted, and the great feature is the heroine's daring gallop on a live horse over a real waterfall. There is also an elephant among the *dramatis personæ*. I have already spoken of the feats of the censorship. Here is another example. A few weeks ago the Lord Chamberlain sanctioned the performance of a translation of a French version of the story of Jack Sheppard, which, in its original English form had long been prohibited on the London stage. The result is that quite a crop of Jack Sheppards have sprung up at all the low theatres frequented by the classes who are likely to be seized with a desire to emulate the famous Jack's career. In the old forbidden play Jack was hanged, but now he has a reprieve and goes off with the honors of war. Therefore, the new play is much more moral than the old one.

F. H. J.

OBITUARY.

John Lewis Baker.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death of Mr. John Lewis Baker, the popular actor and theatrical manager, which took place in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Mr. Baker was born in Philadelphia in 1828, and, at the age of eighteen, made his first appearance on the stage in his native city under the auspices of the Boothenian Dramatic Association. In February, 1849, he made his regular début in the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, and the ability he then displayed brought him into immediate favor, and secured for him an enviable position in the dramatic world, which he maintained until the year of his death. In 1851 Mr. Baker married Miss Alexina Fisher, a popular actress and vocalist, and with her played a number of very successful star engagements throughout the country. In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Baker visited California, where they were remarkably successful, remaining there for several years. In 1857 Mr. Baker managed the National Theatre, Cincinnati; in 1860, one of the Philadelphia theatres; in 1866 he was associated with Mr. Mark Smith in the management of the New-York Theatre; now the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and in 1871 he managed the Grand Opera-house. Mr. Baker was a brother of the popular actress, Mrs. Chanfrau, and one of the best known men in the theatrical profession. As an actor, he was remarkable for his versatility and rapidity of study, and socially was highly esteemed for unvarying kindness and good humor. These qualities, together with his well-known character for integrity, caused him to be elected President of the Actors' Order of Friendship, which position he filled up to the day of his death.

Bank of England Forgeries—Seizure of Diamonds and Valuable Securities.

Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis seized a number of packages addressed to the alleged forgers, MacDonnell and Bidwell, under the attachment granted by Judge Fancher at the suit of the Bank of England. One package, which Mr. Jarvis learned was at the Post-office, addressed to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., was, on inquiry, ascertained to have been delivered to that firm. Mr. Sherman produced the package for Mr. Jarvis' inspection. It is a large double envelope addressed to MacDonnell; one of the corners is torn, and its contents, a number of drafts, are plainly visible. Messrs. Duncan & Co. were then served with the attachment, and put the package under seal in their safe, agreeing to hold it, or any other bonds or drafts addressed to MacDonnell, which came into their possession, subject to the order of the Supreme Court. A package of diamonds belonging to MacDonnell was seized by the Deputy Sheriff in the Custom-House. In the general delivery department of the Post-office a package was found directed to A. Biron Bidwell, New-York, care of the Safe Deposit Company, which reached here on the 13th, and was delivered to the company, but was returned, marked "Not known to care." The Deputy Postmaster, acting on instructions from Washington, refused to deliver any letters to the Sheriff. Arrangements were, however, made with the Postmaster, by which the package was yesterday offered for delivery to the Safe Deposit Company, but they refused to receive it. The attorney of the Bank of England then arranged with the Safe Deposit Company, as follows: On behalf of the bank, he gave bonds to the Safe Deposit Company to secure them from the consequences of any suit which might be instituted by "A. Biron Bidwell," and the Deputy Sheriff agreed, after attaching the bonds, to deposit them in the name of the Sheriff in the Safe Deposit vaults. Thereupon the Postmaster was to formally deliver the packages to the company, when the Deputy Sheriff was to attach them. This arrangement was carried out yesterday.

Solferino and Napoleon III.

The following remarkable inscription has been placed by the Società di Solferino upon the catafalque in the ossuary of that town in memory of Napoleon III. Upon the front: "Born in a palace, reared in adversity; found refuge when but a youth in Italy; loved her for her past, her treasures of art, her wrongs; and with youthful enthusiasm for her redemption first bore arms." Upon the right: "Learned and immersed in the most abstruse studies, yet found time to investigate the condition of the working class; to study, propose, and encourage befitting means for their improvement and elevation, never as imperial sovereign forgetting their rights as citizens and men." Facing the altar: "Rose to supreme power; united the French army, and became the champion of every just cause or people oppressed; loyal to his early convictions, came to our relief, and with our chiefs wrote our emancipation on the battle-fields of Magenta, Melegnano, and Solferino. Free citizens of a free country." Upon the left side: "Arbitrator of Europe for fifteen years; reduced to the profoundest depths of misfortune in less than one short month; died an exile in a foreign land! History may not yet pronounce judgment upon his life, but Italy will gratefully revere her benefactor forever!" Upon a table at the foot of the catafalque lay open a large volume of great value as a historical relic. Upon the first page are the signatures of the officers who took part in the battle, and beneath them in clear relief, surrounded by delicate scroll-work, the autographs of Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel. The pages following contain the signatures of over 1,200 officers of every grade who have visited this monument to their fallen brothers-in-arms. The Swiss *Times* observes that round the ossuary 8,000 skulls of the brave men slain in the battle on June 24, 1859, have been collected. Upon the door of the church which is the memorial of this great engagement, stands the inscription: "To Napoleon III., Italy's ally in the war for independence of 1859, this society, who have here reverently gathered the bones of the heroes of that memorable and glorious struggle, offer a tribute of Italy's gratitude, and pray for the repose and peace eternal of his soul."

Deceived by a Fortune-Teller.

One of the funniest suits of the year has just been decided in Indiana. A physician sued on a bill for professional services, and was met in court by a counter claim, also for professional services. The Crawfordsville *Journal* gives the following interesting facts elicited on the trial: The defendant claimed a set-off against the doctor's bill, alleging that his wife had at various times told the fortunes of the several members of the doctor's family, and that he had never been paid. The doctor did not deny the fortune-telling, but claimed that he had been misled thereby; once greatly to his damage; that his daughter, relying on the prophecies of defendant's wife, believed that she would on a certain day named be called upon to marry; and that in consequence thereof he was put to large expense in procuring for his daughter a wedding trousseau suited to her station in life; and that on the day named by the defendant's wife everything was in readiness for the marriage, but that no marriage took place, for the reason that no one put in an appearance to claim the hand of his daughter in marriage, nor has he, much to their dissatisfaction, appeared to this day. The doctor got judgment for $5 and costs, the latter amounting to over $90.

Killed by a Bag of Seed.

Yesterday afternoon, while Michael Harkins, aged forty-five years, was hoisting bags of seed at the Empire stores, Brooklyn, one of the bags slipped from its slings, and, falling about eight feet, struck Harkins, throwing him violently to the floor and causing a fracture of the skull. He was taken to his home, No. 195 Plymouth-street, where he died in about an hour after the occurrence.

Personal.

Col. D. J. Williamson, United States Consul at Callao, Peru; Gen. C. F. Powell, of San Francisco; and Capt. J. C. Thompson, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Count Beneto Gonzales, of Havana, and Dr. E. F. Dwyer, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge C. J. Fulger and Judge W. F. Allen, of Albany; Judge Charles Andrews, of Syracuse; and C. L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. J. H. Butler, of the United States Army, Col. A. J. Fisk, of Montana, and J. Schuber, of Panama, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, Lieut. Com. Goodrich, of the United States Navy, Gen. O. M. Poe, of the United States Army, Arthur Cheney, of Boston, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburgh, are at the Hoffman House.

Major James Henton, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. Bates, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Spring is the season for using "Bell Schnapps," the greatest invigorator of the age. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton—Advice.

Patients from a distance, who would avoid waiting, should write and secure an appointment. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 123 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

For the Complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Persons who use stimulants should try Century Whisky. It is old and mellow, and its purity is vouched for by four prominent chemists. Ask your physician about it. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.

Choice Olive.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

DIED.

KEEP.—In Brooklyn, March 20, JULIE A., wife of George C. Keep, and daughter of Joseph Platt, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 224 Livingston-st., on Sunday, March 23, at 3 o'clock.

MOTT.—At Newark, N. J., on the 21st inst., EDITH, daughter of Cornelia A. and William B. Mott, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Newark, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3½ P. M.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, 22d inst., in the 86th year of his age, REUBEN PARSONS.

His friends are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, No. 26 East 24th-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Ludlow, Mass.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

PATCHELL.—At Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, March 20, 1873, after a short illness, ELIZA G., wife of Edward Patchell, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 23, from the First Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, at 12½ P. M.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

REID.—On Saturday, March 22, at 11¼ A. M., ELIZABETH B. REID, wife of William J. Reid, and daughter of James M. and Mary Hutchinson, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 443 West 25th-st. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

ROCKWELL.—On Saturday, March 22, DAISY, infant daughter of John J. and Kate G. Rockwell.

Their friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 24, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 154 Monroe-st., Brooklyn.

SMULL.—On Saturday, March 22, at his residence, 5th-av., corner of 86th-st., CHARLES G., son of the late Thomas Smull, aged 38 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWAINE.—At the residence of James Egbert, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on March 21, MARGARET SWAINE, in her 54th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Monday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WELCH.—In West Chester, Saturday morning, at the residence of Mr. John B. Frost, WM. WELCH, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VANDERBILT.—On Saturday, March 22, CATHARINE A., widow of Capt. Oliver Vanderbilt, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 187 Ross-st., Williamsburg, Long Island, notice of which will be given hereafter.

YARD.—In Jersey City, on Friday, March 21, after a short illness, REBECCA V. HOGLAND, wife of Edmund A. Yard, aged 33 years.

Funeral will take place at Flemington, N. J., on Monday, March 24, at 12½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to meet at her late residence, No. 27 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, to take the 9 o'clock A. M. train from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, for Flemington, where carriages will be waiting to convey friends to the church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

THE

WEED

SEWING-MACHINE

COMPANY

have removed from No. 613 Broadway

to

NO. 26 UNION-SQUARE,

EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.

C. C. FOWLER, JR.,

Manager.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

CASH ASSETS....................$58,000,000

This company continues to loan its funds on bond and mortgage, on approved unincumbered real estate in this State and in neighboring States, within fifty miles of this City.

No charge to applicants for loans, as commission or otherwise, is made or permitted, directly or indirectly, by any officer, trustee, or person in its employment, for procuring loans, or for services in connection therewith, except that the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the company, whose charges to the applicant for the loan are required by by-law to be limited and reasonable.

The Loan Department is entirely separate from the business of procuring applications for insurance. An application for a policy is never required or suggested in connection with an application for a loan, or vice versa.

These regulations and usages are not of recent date, but have been in force in the company for many years.

By authority of the Committee on Finance.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

FINE ART SALE.

SUPERB BOOKS.

Time of sale,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

March 26 and 27.

Books now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall salesrooms.

A superb collection of

FINE ART

and

ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Picture Galleries, Antiquities, Architectural Works, Costume, Collections of Etchings, Original Drawings, &c.

Special

attention is solicited to this, the richest, most valuable and costly collection of Fine Art Books ever offered for sale in this country. Catalogues ready.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, New-York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR 100 LABORERS, 10 plasterers, 8 painters, 6 carpenters, 40 light porters, 20 boys to learn trades, 25 dining-room waiters. Apply to W. B. CHURCHILL, No. 134 Bowery. No charge to employer or employe. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary Bowery Branch Young Mens' Christian Association.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 1,067 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

P. H. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and it is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of *Medical Common Sense*, of No. 120 Lexington-av., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "A book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid everywhere. Contents-table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address

MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY,

No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ATLAS.

This most invaluable work to all interested in the affairs of Westchester County, either as real estate owners, dealers, or conveyancers, is now just issued, and contains, besides everything usually shown on maps, the areas of most of the farms or tracts of land, and the name of the owner.

Published by J. B. BEERS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st., at $10.

Trade supplied on liberal terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture in the course on the Gospels—*Jesus a Fugitive; Flight, and Return.* Seats free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach. Children's church at 3½ P. M.

A SOUL-STIRRING SERMON

TO-NIGHT.

REV. DR. S. M. LANDIS' great sermon upon *The Rock upon which "the Church" Split*, caused a gigantic commotion when he delivered it eight consecutive Sundays in the Philadelphia Walnut-st. Theatre. Thousands failed to gain admission. This SUNDAY, at 8 P. M., he will deliver it at THE ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway. Each of the congregation will receive a book containing his Revolutionizing Sermons—one to young ladies, and two on *Church and State, &c.* Tickets 50 and 25 cents.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The ninth of the course of sermons in the afternoon on books of the Bible. Subject—*Joseph, the Terrible Temptation.* Children specially invited. The Rector will preach at each service.

A TERRIBLE SHEPHERD.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Work of Mr. Beecher's "Shepherd" whom the Lord Raises Up in the Latter Day.—Zech. xi., 16.*

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when Right Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., will give an account of his recent visit to Hayti.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEES, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10½ A. M., and will lecture for the Society at 7½ P. M. Conference 2½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, followed by an address by Rev. J. M. McCAMPBELL. Bible-class conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Christ's Temptation to Cast Himself Down from the Pinnacle of the Temple.* Evening subject—*Universalist Idea of Heaven.* Prayer and conference meeting every TUESDAY EVENING in the church vestry at 7½. Subject of conference next Tuesday night—*Religious Co-operation.* The public are invited to attend.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.

LENTEN SERVICES SUNDAYS.

Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 3½ P. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.; daily morning prayer 10 A. M. At the 3½ P. M. services on SUNDAYS the seats are all free. This is to relieve the pressure for accommodation at the Sunday morning and evening services. The full gallery and chancel choirs are present at all the regular services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach. On WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., the next sermon of the special Lenten course will be preached at 8 P. M. by Rev. J. D. NEWLIN, of Philadelphia. Subject—*Confessing Christ.*

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CONFIRMATION.—RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½. Strangers furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach THIS MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,288 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. EVENING subject—*A Lost Soul.*

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE Old Brewery,) No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. A great improvement, but no millennium yet.

LESSONS FROM OLD TESTAMENT BIOGRAPHY.—*I. Jacob's Vision.* Sermon to young people by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, Rutgers' Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st. Service begins at 7½ o'clock; Morning service 10½.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Man's Experience in Heaven.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Rev. J. W. BARNHART, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; come everybody. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at Steinway Hall THIS MORNING, the fourth of the course, on the foundation of a Christian faith. Subject—*What do we Mean by a Revelation from God?* Evening subject—*God's Punishments and Man's.*

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR, St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustee in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. Strangers specially invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., PREACHes in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. TAYLOR WILL PREACH at the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service in the English language every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Church, in 55th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SOUL-STIRRING SERMONS.

SIMON M. LANDIS, M. D., D. D.,

Founder and pastor of the P. C. Church of Philadelphia, having leased THE ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, will give a series of his scientific, thrilling, and eloquent sermons on Sunday evenings, beginning with the subject:

THE ROCK UPON WHICH "THE CHURCH" SPLIT.

Next SUNDAY, 8 P. M., March 23.

Tickets, 50 and 25 cents. For sale Saturday, from 10 to 2, and Sunday evening, at the Atheneum ticket-office.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. EWER, Rector. There will be an extra service in this Church on SUNDAY at 4 P. M., when Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the rite of confirmation and preach. The public are cordially invited to attend. Regular services as usual at 7, 9, and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. SUNDAY, March 23. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. E. C. POTTER at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE IN the Harvard Rooms, 42d-st. and 6th-av., EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M.; sermon by Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, in the EVENING. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., Brooklyn.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. C. OSBORN, D. D. The Ordinance of Apostolic Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service. Sunday-school and Church Bible class at 2½ P. M. Baptising at close of service. All are cordially invited to attend.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Christ Neglected.* Evening—*A Terrible End.*

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley-place and 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will preach in the evening.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expects it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits
issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
CIRCULAR NOTES
of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK, OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE,
north-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City.
CAPITAL.........................$500.000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT SCHELL.
GEORGE M. GROVES, late Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
ELISHA BROOKS, of Brooks Brothers.
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, New-York.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, of Strong & Shepard.
WILLIAM STEINWAY, of Steinway & Son.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Editor New-York *Staats Zeitung.*
JOSEPH PARK, JR., of Park & Tilford.
RICHARD ARNOLD, of Arnold, Constable & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
ROBERT SCHELL, President.
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:
CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

Money to Loan.

Trust funds, $115,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property, in one sum, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1873.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three directors, to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and re-opened for transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

For sale at prices that will pay over 11½ per cent. in Gold, equal to 13 per cent. in currency. Call or send for pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, that will satisfy the most cautious investors.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

$17,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, on New-York property. Principals. Apply to PHILIP S. CROOKE, corner Fulton and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

THE DEPOSITORS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are requested to meet MONDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock at Teutonia Hall, 16th-st. and 3d-av. By the request of many depositors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 903 and 905 3d-av.,
corner of 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.—CASH paid for deposit books.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 1941 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 25.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.
Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

COLUMBIAN MAIL STEAM-PACKET LINE.
FOR MATANZAS AND HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mail.
The first-class side-wheel steam-ship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. REYNOLDS,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
C. L. GUILLEAUME & CO., Agents,
No. 14 Broadway.
Due notice will be given of next sailing day.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:26, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:55, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway, Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.
"The Silver Tongues,"
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $500 and upward, each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 136 4th-av.)

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL IRON FRAME PIANOFORTE, $125; modern improvements; fully guaranteed; Goldsmith's, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

TYNG SEMINARY, "SELECT."—Boys thoroughly educated in English, German, French classics; music, drawing; home comforts; terms moderate. Address principal, Prof. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 150, Orange, N. J.

$2 50. WRITING LESSONS CONTINued; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, by the lesson, month or longer. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery; up-town College No. 1,283 Broadway.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing cast-iron water-pipes, branch-pipes, and special castings, to be delivered in accordance with plans and specifications now in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, at No. 238 Broadway. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

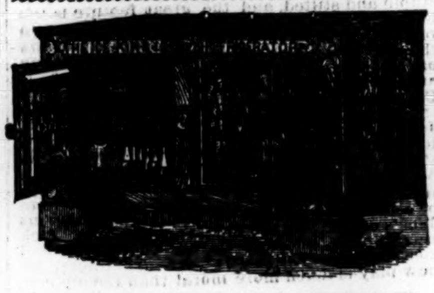
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDW. H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

[illegible] ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF THE
ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

STORAGE
AND SAFE-KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, and OTHER PROPERTY in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible; goods received without previous notice and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to drive into interior court of warehouse, and then discharge. These establishments are the Oldest, Most Experienced, Most Extensive, and are Guarded Day and Night by private watchmen.
H. G. HAGGER,
5th-av., from 33d to 34th sts.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES, and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.

PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

Warren, Ward & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST., corner CROSBY.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
S. R. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take charge of a house for the Summer months; best recommendations; no family. Call or address No. 124 West 49th-st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady to travel with a lady as companion and maid. Address M. E. M., *Herald* Up-town office.

COOK, OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a smart, capable girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, neat, and reliable servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT WOMan, who cuts, fits, and trims beautifully in the latest French style, wishes the work of a few more first-class families, by the day. Address A. B. C., No. 118 West 29th-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman, who wishes the patronage of ladies waited on at their residence; permanent, $2 50 per week; ladies' and gents hair ruled and shampooed. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—IMMEDIATELY BY a young American lady. Address A. C., care of Mrs. Fraser, No. 276 1st-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 256 West 19th-st.

WASHING DONE FOR FAMILIES ON reasonable terms. Apply to Mrs. Lamax, No. 105 West 40th-st., Room No. 10.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employé; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M. daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young married man, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom, and careful City driver; first-class references; disengaged 1st of April. Call or address E. H., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARdener and Useful Man.—By a capable, industrious, and reliable young man; is intelligent, neat, and respectful; tries to please; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—PROTESTANT; MARRIED; one in family; is first-class man in every way, as his reference from first-class families in City will show. Address William, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Branch *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class man, (German;) married; one child; best City references. Call or address M. R., coachman, No. 534 West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the management of green-houses, and his business in all its branches; has good reference. Address J. G., Botanic Garden, Flatbush, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried; no children; has a thorough knowledge of grape-growing, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; first-class reference. Address M. M., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, who has a practical knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; has good reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS PORter, who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box 227 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; is leaving present employer on account of family going abroad. Address R. M., No. 235 Madison-av.

HELP WANTED.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED.—MUST possess a knowledge of fine goods and an acquaintance with Western merchant tailors. WATERBURY, SMITH & CO., No. 51 Walker-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE WHOLEsale clothiers' trimming business. Address Post-office box No. 3,987, New-York City.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; she must understand her business perfectly, and have good testimonials from her last employers. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 31 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PARTY FOR hosiery stock; one who understands keeping stock and selling; good references required. Apply to L. M. BATES & CO., No. 451 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, as gardener and cook; steady work throughout the year. L. G. TILLOTSON, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AT SAMANA.

WANTED—A man accustomed to the tropics, who can furnish good security that he will keep this hotel in a suitable manner. Address Box No. 1,667 New-York Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN FIFTY YEARS OF age, with large experience in mercantile pursuits in both North and South America, having a few thousand dollars to invest, wishes to make a permanent arrangement with a good house, well established and doing a safe business, where his income would not be less than $3,000 per annum, and where his money would be perfectly safe; the best references given and required. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 5,440 Post-office.

FANCY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING BUSINESS.—Wanted, a partner who understands the business; a good opening. Address F. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY and restaurant; the best in the State; the owner wishes to retire. Apply to PAYSON & PAUL, No. 33 Cortland-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO UNDERstands the boot and shoe business. Address DALE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS!
SPRING STOCK

JUST RECEIVED,
CONSISTING OF
Ponson's
Bonnett's,
Bellon's,
Guinet's,
and Tapisseer's
Celebrated makes of Gros Grains, Drap de Paris, and Drap de Lyon.

For Purity of Silk, Perfection of Finish, and Great Durability of Wear, these Makers' Goods are Unrivaled.

BELLON'S Gros Grain, from..	$1 50	to $3 25	per y'd
GUINET'S Gros Grain, from...	1 62½	to 2 50	per y'd
BONNETT'S Gros Grain, from	2 50	to 3 50	per y'd
TAPISSEER'S Gros Grain, from	2 00	to 2 75	per y'd
PONSON'S Gros Grain, from..	2 50	to 4 00	per y'd

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LADIES' SUITS.

A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE
FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT VERY
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
CORSETS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES.
MISSES' SUITS, ALL SIZES.
MOURNING SUITS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.

W. K. PEYTON,
272 and 274 Bowery.

FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

No. 1,151 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

Invite special attention to their assortment of the above goods, which are all new and choice, and offered at exceptionally low prices.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE
OF
HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,

Most of which have just arrived, including the best works of Achenbach, Rebie, Daubigny, Plassan, Kratke, Schlosser, Carolus, Burgers, Lambdin, Boulanger, Schoeffels, Dillens, Troussaint, Blanc, Koek Koek, Schenck, Franstadt, Pascutti, Gerard, Seignac, Castiglione, Landell, Eberle, Hayn, and many others of celebrity. Also,

THE MOST SUPERB COLLECTION
OF
WATER COLORS

Ever offered in this country, being the latest and finest importation of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., Successors to GOUPIL & CO.

The drawings embrace the names of Zamacois, Vibert, Indoral, Cicery, Maccari, Tapiro, Jemines, Leloir, Meyer Von Bremen, Tadema Agrassot, Pascutti, Rossi, Lebel, Whatley Rewbotham, Dibden, W. T. Richards, A. F. Bellows, Victoria Ely, Richardson, Tusquets, McPherson, Cartwright, and others of the Highest Schools of the Art, forming a collection never before exhibited. The above are all guaranteed, and will be

POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE
ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 27 and 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER, will sell, by order of the United States District Court, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 28th of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon:

The wreck of the steamer *Metis*, her engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as it now lies under water off the coast of Rhode Island, supposed to be about three miles to the south of Watch Hill, and in about twenty fathoms of water.

Sale peremptory.
Terms cash.

By B. A. CLARK & Co. Auctioneers,
At store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

THE SALE OF RICH SILVER-WARE and fine Table Cutlery will continue daily the coming week, sale commencing at 10½ A. M. Goods on exhibition previous to sale. Every article warranted first-class, and to be sold without reserve.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, March 18, 1873.
The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st. W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.
Schedules will be furnished on application.
Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, off the old bonds and consols, and interest on registered stock payable April 1, 1873, collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE.

To ladies exclusively, on the Diseases of Women, by Mrs. H. B. O'Leary, M. D., editor of the *Health Journal, The Physician*, on MONDAY, March 24, 3 P. M., at her rooms, No. 4 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. No postponement on account of the weather. The subject will be fully illustrated by means of a very extensive collection of Models, Manikins, &c., which she selected with great care, regardless of expense, expressly for this purpose while in Europe.

A LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject: "Daniel O'Connell."
On MONDAY, March 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Cooper Institute.
Tickets, 50 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID LASKY.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 341 Canal-st., New-York City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, a quantity of hats, caps, material, fixtures, &c., comprising the stock of the bankrupt above-named, being the assets of the said bankrupt in possession of the said assignee.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873. HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.
J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.

Mme. GALOUPEAU, No. 53 East 10th-st.
Will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for Spring, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

DRY-GOOD STORE FIXTURES FOR Sale Cheap.—First-class shelving, counters, &c. Apply to Mrs. SHERMAN, Nos. 318 and 320 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
SPRING AND SUMMER
IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
THE LATEST STYLES NOW OPEN.
Ladies' and Children's
Outfitting Department.
Misses' and Children's Pique Suits and Dresses.
Misses' and Children's Cloth Sacques and Walking-coats.
Misses' and Children's Sailor Suits, &c., &c.
INFANTS' GOODS
of every description.
A large assortment of
LADIES' FRENCH AND THEIR OWN WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURED
UNDERCLOTHING.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, a specialty.
MORNING WRAPPERS of every description.
A full line of IMPORTED CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES, &c.
Open-Centre and Filled-Square
INDIA
Camels' Hair Shawls.
The FINEST COLLECTION ever before offered.
Design, coloring, and quality unsurpassed.
All the various qualities in
Striped India Long Shawls,
suitable for CARRIAGE WRAPS, &c.
Also, an unsurpassed assortment of CASHMERE, WOOL, and all other descriptions of
Spring and Summer Shawls,
Traveling Rugs, Wraps, &c.,
At lowest market prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY,
In ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN MANUFACTURE, REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN, PLAIN and FANCY SILK and LISLE THREAD HOSE, HALF and ¾ SOCKS IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, and COTTON, OPERA HOSE in SILK and LISLE THREAD, UNDERWEAR in SILK, LISLE THREAD, and GAUZE.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
In SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN, GAUZE, GOSSAMER, and SCARLET CASHMERE, &c., &c.
HOSIERY.
PLAIN and FANCY HALF-HOSE in SILK, LISLE THREAD, and COTTON.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
"CROSSON'S" KID and GANT DE SUEDE GLOVES, all colors, in 2, 3, and 4 Buttons.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
Are constantly receiving all the BEST MAKES and NEWEST STYLES of
French, English, and American
CARPETINGS.
To which they invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally.
Upholstery Department.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND
DRAPERY MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
At Lowest Market Prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 24,
100 PIECES FANCY SILKS,
BLACK GROUND,
WITH BLUE, BROWN, WHITE,
AND
OTHER COLORED STRIPES,
IN ELABORATE DESIGNS and FRESH GOODS,
87½ CENTS PER YARD.
100 PIECES GRAY GROUNDS, WITH WIDE STRIPE, $1 12½.
WE SOLICIT THE SPECIAL INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK OF FANCY SILKS, THE DESIGNS, COLORS, &c., BEING EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN PRODUCTION, CONSEQUENTLY ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
LADIES ARE
RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR MAGNIFICENT SPRING IMPORTATION OF CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
THESE GOODS
HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED
WITH A VIEW TO
CHOICE COLORINGS AND ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, AND WILL BE SOLD AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
WE WILL ALSO EXHIBIT A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING OTTOMAN, PLAID, SHETLAND, AND HANDSOME TRAVELING SHAWLS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MARCH 24,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
NEW STYLES IN LADIES' WALKING SUITS.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FROM $1 50 TO $3 50.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED.
INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS AND NURSERY BASKETS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, CONSISTING OF ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, BARROW COATS, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FINE UNDER-CLOTHING ALWAYS IN STOCK, OR MADE TO ORDER.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS, EVENING DRESSES, &c., MADE TO ORDER IN THE BEST STYLE.
LADIES' CASHMERE SACQUES, TALMAS, AND DOLMANS, JUST RECEIVED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 24,
WILL OPEN IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
NEW STYLES OF SPRING HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, PARIS PATTERN HATS, AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will open
On MONDAY, March 24,
A NEW IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY THREAD LACES, BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACE, WHITE AND COLORED CLUNY LACES AND INSERTIONS POINT, POINT APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD, GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES CAPES, FICHUS, BARBES, COLLARS, SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c., &c., IN ALL THE NEW STYLES. ALSO, HAMBURG EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, FRENCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, LINEN COLLARS AND SLEEVES, RUFFLINGS, PLAITINGS, &c., &c.
Also, a Large Stock of
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
in all the leading styles and colors.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS NOW open, among which are some gems.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
AT BARGAINS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.,
will offer the balance of stock, slightly damaged by smoke and water, consisting of
TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
and Upholstery Goods,
Figured Reps and Damasks,
Cord, Tassels, Fringes, and Gimps,
of every description.
This is a rare chance to furnish, with the finest goods, at a great saving from usual prices.

N. B.—The extension of our establishment will be completed about the 25th inst., when we shall OPEN and offer an entirely new Spring stock of CARPETINGS, at OUR usually low prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP.

CONTINUATION SALE OF GREAT BARGAINS.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, PASSEMENTERIE.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

TOWELINGS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR will offer during the week new lines of LINENS and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, embracing NOVELTIES in these departments recently imported and added to our stock.

In FRENCH DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS will be found L'Olymphique, Fleur des Champs, La Ferme, Le Lac, Rosseau, Le Filet, Bouguetiere, and other equally rich and recherché patterns, designed and imported expressly for this house. Also, White and Colored Table-Cloths, fringed and with fancy borders; Après Diner Cloths, Lunch Cloths, with Doylies, Napkins, and Tray Cloths, in all sizes and colors, to match. Also, Huck, Damask, Turkish, Seaside, English Bath, French, German, and English Towels, both white and bordered, with a general assortment of Towels and Towelings of every known description.

Linens for Sheeting, Sheets, Pillow-shams, with artistic monograms, ready-made and to order. Baptiste, plain, figured, and embroidered, together with a full line of Domestic Sheeting, Shirting, Muslins, Flannels, &c., of all known manufacturers, and at lowest market prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
ARE NOW EXHIBITING
Extraordinary Attractions
In Plain Satin Brocatelles, Tapestries, Silk Terries, embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
5-Frame English and American Brussels Carpets, $1 75 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, best quality, $1 25 per yard.
Royal Wiltons, $3 50, $3 75, upward.
French Moquette, very handsome, $3 50 and $4.
And they will offer on MONDAY, March 24,
A large assortment of French Moquettes, ENGLISH WILTONS, VELOURS and BRUSSELS Carpetings, the very latest and choicest novelties, just received.
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
ALSO,
Yard-wide Irish Linens, 25c. per yard upward.
Fine Damask Napkins, $1 per dozen upward.
DAMASK TOWELS, fine, $3 50 per dozen.
An immense stock of Unbleached and Bleached Damask, by the yard; Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Blankets, Flannels, and a large assortment of Domestic Cottons, Prints, &c., &c.
Broadway and 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Spring Novelties.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 24 and 25, 100 pieces bright GRISAILLE SILKS, in designs not hitherto shown, at $1 per yard. Also, a fresh importation of the leading NOVELTIES in FANCY
Silks.
The latest new colorings in DRESS SILKS will be offered, commencing at $2 per yard.
Vigogne Beige and a variety of novel textures in Dress Goods, just received, will be exhibited at exceedingly low prices, and in an immense variety of styles.

They will make their first display of BLACK IRON GRENADINES, both plain and rich satin-striped, some Very Elegant, together with all desirable fabrics for
MOURNING ATTIRE.
Black Alpacas of unusual good value, in every grade, from 35c. per yard.
Ribbons.
They will offer 100 cartons of elegant and costly, plain, colored, and fancy Paris Quality Ribbons at 25c., 30c., 45c. per yard, a large portion of which are cheap at $1.
PALMETTO HATS, with the newest shapes in imported straw and fine chip, will be exhibited in the Ribbon Department, Tenth-street section.
An elegant assortment of Paris and New-York made HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.
100 dozen TWILL SILK NECK-TIES, in fresh and new colors, at 45c. each, with a large line of Sash Ribbons, at 75c., value $1 25. Extraordinary bargains.

Dress-Making Department.
The attention of those who are desirous of securing A PERFECT-FITTING DRESS, *without alterations*, is requested to this extensive department, *now under superior management.* Orders received for Mourning, as well as other descriptions of Costumes, are executed with promptness, in One to Three Days' Notice. No disappointment.
Charges Extremely Moderate.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 24,
At Prices Fully 33 1-3 Per Cent. Less Than the Cost of Importation,
Point Gase Flounces, Barbes, Collars, Sets.
Chantilly and Point Applique Capes, Pelerines.
Sashes, Collars, Sets, &c.

Point Gase, Chantilly, and Point Applique Handkerchiefs.
An immense stock of Trimming Laces.
Offering an opportunity to secure the finest and richest
Lace Goods
Imported, which may not occur for years to come.
Also, Pique and Muslin Embroidered Dresses, Skirts, Jackets, Underwear, Capes, Collars, Cuffs, &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
in
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

Elegantly made, very costly, Paris Silk Dresses, fully Fifty per cent. less than cost.
Very handsome BLACK and COLORED SILK DRESSES at the extremely low prices of $60 each upward.
Imported MOHAIR and POPLIN SUITS, entirely new, $12 each upward.
Elegantly EMBROIDERED SACQUES, POLONAISE, &c., the latest novelties, at extremely low prices.
A choice assortment of Boys' Ready-Made Spring Suits.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

INDIA SHAWLS.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,
NO. 1,151 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
are now offering their stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS, including all the LATEST PATTERNS and COLORINGS, suitable for the PRESENT SEASON, at prices lower than the same class of goods have ever been before offered. AN EXAMINATION OF THE STOCK IS SOLICITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY
Beg to inform their patrons that the
OPENING
of their Retail Department, will take place on
Wednesday, March 26, 1873,
when their new and elegant importations of
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
Leaves, Piquets, Fruits, Wreaths, and Trimmings, will be exhibited. Also, an extensive assortment of Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Illusion, and fine White Flowers, together with French pattern Hats and Bonnets. For the convenience of customers unable to visit New-York, we will send, as heretofore, assorted cartons composed of single bunches of the latest Parisian novelties at wholesale prices, to any amount required, on receipt of a remittance or C. O. D. order. Artificial Flowers for Baskets and Vases, filled to order, a specialty. Respectfully yours,
THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY.
I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor,
No. 28 East 14th-st., four doors west of University-place, formerly at 551 and 553 Broadway, New-York.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

ATTRACTIONS INCREASE AT SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway. Superb costumes! Enchanting novelties! Patterns now ready. Cloth model with each pattern. Come early in the day. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York, near 21st-st.

A GREAT SALE
OF
DRESS GOODS
AT
BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.

SUPERIOR QUALITY FRENCH SERGE.
PLAIN COLORS, 25 CENTS PER YARD.
These goods cost the importer 45 cents, gold, and are the cheapest material ever offered in this market.
36-INCH ENGLISH STRIPED POPLINS, 35c.
All the new shades in
MOHAIR LUSTRES, Double Width, at 31c.
Best quality
SILK CHAIN JAPANESE SILKS, &c.
BELENO POPLINS, CLOTH SHADES, 50c.
Superb quality
FRENCH DIAGONALS, 62½c.,
all new shades.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, 62½c. to 75c.
SUPERB QUALITY, 75c.
BLACK ALPACAS, 20c., 25c., 30c., AND UP.
Unequaled in lustre and finish.
BLACK FIGURED BRITANNIA CLOTH,
28-INCH, AT 25 CENTS.
Very fine quality double width
POPLIN ALPACAS, 37 1-2c.,
Recently sold at 62½c.
ALL-WOOL BLACK STRIPED SATINS
for Polonaise, (thirty inches wide,) 50c.
Opened by the importers this season at 70c., gold.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CASHMERES 50c. AND UP.
CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c.
Mourning orders completed in twenty-four hours, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER,
unexceptionable as regards taste in trimming and quality of material, and at prices infinitely less than first-class work is usually sold.
SHAWLS, just from auction.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
We also ask the attention of housekeepers to our Domestics, purchased before the rise in price, which we are selling at OLD PRICES.
BRADBURY BROS
312 and 314 Bowery,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

M. REIMAN & CO.,
(Late of New-Orleans.)
No. 25 Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., (two doors above Tiffany & Co.,) and No. 25 East 16th-st.
Will Offer Monday, March 24,
Extraordinary bargains in Silks, Dress Goods, Black and Mourning Goods, White Goods, Linen and House-keeping Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Under-garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cloaks, Shawls, and Suits, and a full line of Domestic Goods of every description.
Over twenty-five years' successful experience in the Dry Goods business enables us to give entire satisfaction to the public in every respect.
Our goods will be found to be of the best brands and quality, and warranted as represented.
The public will find that we are live and active business men, and prompt, reliable, polite, and attentive in our dealings.
Spring Silks, 85c., $1, $1 12½, upward.
Black Silks, 85c., $1, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25 to the very finest.
Ponson, Bellon, Bonnet, Cachmere, and other brands at reduced prices.
Dress Goods, in New shades, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., and upward.
Black and Mourning Dress Goods 25c. upward.
We call particular attention to our line of Black Alpacas and Mohairs of the most celebrated brands, which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
WHITE GOODS, ONE YARD WIDE.
Nainsook, 12½c., 15c., 18¾c., 20c., upward.
Bishop Lawn, 15c., 18c., 20c., upward.
Victoria Lawn, 15c., 18c., 20c., upward.
Swiss Mulls, 15c., 20c., 25c., value 35c.
6x4 French Nainsook, 50c., value 75c.
A full line of [illegible] Piques very cheap.
Linen Cambrics and White Linen Lawns, all prices.
Organdies, [illegible] and [illegible]
Mulls at all prices.
Linen and Housekeeping Linens, 4-4 to 12-4 wide.
Irish [illegible] and [illegible]
4-4 Irish Linen, 25c. upward.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 upward.
A lot [illegible] Dozens, [illegible] per dozen.
Linen Handkerchiefs, [illegible]
Fine Linen [illegible] upward.
14c., 25c., [illegible]
Damask Napkins, [illegible] per dozen.
Bleached Table Cloths, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 75, upward.
Fine Damask Table Cloths [illegible]
Huck Towels, 12c. per dozen upward.
Nice Loom [illegible]
A full line of Pillow Linens, [illegible] and [illegible] wide.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
A fine line of Embroidered Laces, White Goods, Lace Shawls and Lace and Guipure Jackets, in new designs.
FURNISHING GOODS AND HOSIERY for ladies, gentlemen, and children, of the very best makes and brands, at specified prices.
Corsets, Gloves, Ribbons, and Fancy Goods of every description at prices to suit.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Camel's-hair, Paris, Lyons, Paisley, Cashmere, Ottoman, Thibet, Grenadine, Shetland, and others.
SUITS.
We call special attention to our suits of Paris and Berlin make.
Laces, Lace Goods, Suits and Under-garments made up to order at the shortest notice.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
4-4 Printed Percales, 12½c., value 18c.
Mohair Plaids, 15c., value 25c.
300 pieces Japanese Poplins, [illegible]
500 pieces Printed Linen Cambric, 30c.
White Pique, 20c.
Great bargains in Embroideries.
Great bargains in Dress Goods in all the new shades.
N. B.—All Domestic Goods we retail at wholesale prices.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES.
WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL.
200 PIECES TWO-YARDS WIDE, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and upward.
GOOD BARGAINS.
CANNELE STRIPE SILKS, $1 25.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
40c. and 50c., worth 50c. and 65c.
JACKSON'S,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

BRAISTED & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 1,129 Broadway, St. James Hotel,
will exhibit, on MONDAY,
a choice importation of materials
for Spring Overcoats.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY
KNOWN AS THE
POST ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of the heirs of Joel Post, deceased,)

THIS VALUABLE ESTATE,
Comprising
165 LOTS,
is most beautifully located on
THE RIVERSIDE PARK
and
BOULEVARD
and on
CLERMONT-AV.,
between 12?th and 127th sts.
65 OF THE LOTS
Front the Riverside Park and Hudson River,
COMMANDING A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF BOTH.

That this Park and the Boulevard running along its eastern boundary are destined to become in a very short time

THE FAVORITE RESORT

of New-Yorkers and strangers visiting the City, drawn thither by the

BEAUTY OF ITS DRIVES
and ever-changing
PANORAMIC VIEWS,

will not admit of a doubt. Equally certain is it that these same reasons will cause lots fronting on and adjacent to the Park to be sought after with greater avidity than was ever shown to obtain them on Central Park.

A RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

the construction of which seems to be almost a certainty, will bring this property, in point of time, much nearer the business portion of the City than 59th-st. now is.

The sale will be
PEREMPTORY.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Post family for a great number of years.

TEN PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES,
AND NEAR THE
NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee,

On the plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room, and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower, and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of purchase money may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 288 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 26 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one-eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, No. 44 Pierrepont-st., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of John A. Newbould, deceased:

PIERREPONT-ST.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pierrepont-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., and known as No. 44, lot 25.6x100, with lot on rear fronting on Montague-st., 28x100. The house has basement and subcellar, is 25 feet 6 inches front by 50 feet in depth, including the two-story extension, and contains modern improvements. It was built in the most substantial manner, (under the direction of Richard Upjohn, architect,) with 24-inch walls, laid in cement, fine high basement and brown-stone steps of easy grade to the first floor. The neighborhood is first-class in every respect, and is restricted against nuisance. Terms liberal.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

LEFFERT LEFFERT'S ESTATE.
250 LOTS.—Indisputable title. By positive order of William Hoge, Esq., JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, in the Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 250 valuable building lots, situated in the Twenty-first Ward, (Brooklyn,) on Hopkinson, Saratoga and Howard avs., Decatur, McDonough, Macon, and Halsey sts. Formerly a part of the Leffert Leffert's estate. The title is one of the oldest and best in the State. The orders to sell are peremptory. The terms will be very easy. The sale will offer a splendid opportunity for mechanics, workingmen and small capitalists to make investments far safer and surer than savings banks, stocks and bonds, as the lots are in the line of improvements near Broadway, and must double in value every few years. Maps ready at offices of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

No. 104 6TH-AV. AT AUCTION—BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on TUESDAY, March 25, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order executrix of Galen Hunter, deceased, the three-story brick house and store No. 104 6th-av., east side, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot 20x77.7; building covers nearly entire lot; well arranged, large number of rooms and modern improvements; fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE houses, must be sold for what they will bring, at auction, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, March 25, in the Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. They are situated in Brooklyn, and are known as Nos. 598, 600, 602, and 604 Carlton-av., near Prospect Park. Also, Nos. 193 and 195 Dean-st. Also, store No. 447 Flatbush-av., near Grand Plaza. Also, two two-story and brick basement frame houses in Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, on Madison-st., between Howard and Ralph avs. Terms easy. Maps at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE
IN PARTITION,
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 100TH-ST.,
AND
IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-ST.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

ALBON P. MAN, Esq., Referee.

BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with six lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st.; on these last-mentioned lots is a substantial dwelling-house. Also, two lots on the south-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with five lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st., on which there are two frame houses.

IRVING-PLACE.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., and known as No. 43; house, 40.2 deep; lot, 24x72 feet, with right of light in rear. Also, the two and a half story brick house and lot, adjoining the above on the northerly side, and known as No. 45; house, 35 feet; lot, 19x60 feet.

SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.

For further particulars as to terms, title, &c., apply to S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Attorneys,
No. 67 Wall-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 80th-st., 18.6x46x102, $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill; elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 53.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.

House and lot No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $3,500.

House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.

House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.

Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.

Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESSION.
Nos. 253, 549, 588, 590, 564, 694, 744, 745, 781, 785, and 791 5th-av.
No. 5 West 32d-st., with side-lights; No. 8 West 38th-st.; No. 10 East 49th-st., with stable; Nos. 1, 15, and 17 East 53d-st.; Nos. 10, 14 and 15 West 53d-st.; Nos. 14, 16 and 18 East 48th-st.; No. 48 West 56th-st., and Nos. 16 to 24 East 57th-st.
Further particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT IN 39TH-st., near 3d-av., with fine stable in rear; full lot; price, $17,000, very cheap. Four-story single tenement in East 41st-st., near Lexington-av., only $12,500; terms easy; this is a bargain. Five-story double tenement, (new,) 25x58x100, renting at over $3,000, on an avenue, only $24,000, very low. Three and four story brick and brown-stone houses in Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, paying ten per cent. on prices asked. For courteous treatment and strict equity in all transactions, call on the PHAIRS, No. 591 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE HANDSOMELY FINished small four-story brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., (finest locality in City;) all improvements, cabinet-work, plate-glass, walnut stairs, &c.; price, $23,000 each. Can be seen at all times.
D. & J. JARDINE, Architect,
No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE FINEST PROPERTY ABOVE 125th-st.—For sale at an exceedingly low price, 5, 10, 20, or more acres, located on 11th-av., Boulevard, 10th-av., and Broadway; 80 per cent. can remain; also, large and small plots, from 110th to 200th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot on Madison-av., near 42d-st., house in perfect order and elegantly furnished throughout. For further particulars and permits apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY, 57 feet on Elm-st., containing two lots with buildings thereon, known as McKenna's Brass Foundry, Nos. 57 and 59 Elm-st. Apply on the premises, rear office, or to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale to close a copartnership, No. 300 Canal-st.; five story brown stone, 25.3x about 50 ft., running through to Lispenard, only 125 feet west of Broadway. Terms to suit.
WM. H. ALLEN,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, and subcellar, brown-stone-front house and lot on East 54th-st., near Madison-av.; house in perfect order; size, 22 by 55; lot, 100.5. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

SOME VERY FINE HOUSES STILL remain unsold, near 5th-av., on 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 66th sts., from 16 feet to 27 feet wide, all first-class build and finish, at reasonable price. For full particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF GROUND (200 feet front) at Washington Heights, having the finest views that can be had on Manhattan Island, the natural topography of the ground pre-eminently adapting it for a gentleman's villa residence.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Comfortable and choicely-located dwelling, 21.6x55; lot 100 feet; a bargain at $35,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.;
Branch office, No. 226 5th-av.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with all improvements, on 10th-av., between 69th and 70th sts., fronting boulevard; terms easy.
D. DARROW, No. 985 8th-av.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST.—WITHIN 150 FEET west of 5th-av.; full-size extra-deep substantially-built and recently-frescoed four-story high-stoop stone residence for sale; liberal terms. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS corner 50th-st., 57x131, excavated, $68,000; between 47th and 48th sts., 38x100, low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 226 5th-av.

SOME OF THE BEST-BUILT AND finest-finished houses in the City, are those on 64th-st., near Madison-av.; massive stone fronts; inside finish, cabinet-work; built by S. M. STYLES & SONS.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF UNIMPROVED City land, splendidly located, with an immense prospective increase within the year; one-third cash required; price low, to effect speedy sale.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 78TH-st. and Madison-av., No. 343 East 62d-st., No. 27 East 65th-st., No. 23 East 64th-st.; extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone-front house and lot on East 14th-st., near 2d-av., 25 by 65; lot 103.3. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BIJOU RESIDENCE—Charming position; extraordinarily well planned; very reasonable price and terms, to insure speedy sale. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 9 East 30th-st.; house in first-rate order; possession May 1, 1873. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE STORE PROPerty fronting 28.10 feet on Cliff, 28 feet on Pearl-st., depth through the block 197 feet; can be used as one building. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 9 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses. Nos. 243 to 253; 20x50 and 18.9x50; prices $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 16.8x60; lot 100; No. 161 East 46th-st.; fully furnished; price, $22,000; $5,000 cash, balance in five years, bond and mortgage; rent, $200 per month. Apply to I. McK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO lease on 30th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; three on Gansevoort-st., near West; a lot on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Apply to owner, No. 240 West 55th-st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—A fine brown-stone English basement house, No. 162 West 34th-st.; price and terms reasonable. Apply at the house or to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FULL-SIZED HOUSES on 20th, 22d, 25th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 34th, 37th, and 38th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE on and near 5th and Madison avs. from 20th to 66th sts., $30,000 to $300,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

SEVERAL EXTRA SIZE RESIDENCES on 5th-av., furnished and unfurnished, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H.

SEVERAL FINE THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES FOR SALE—In choice locations, at great sacrifice.
S. KLABER, No. 223 West 51st-st., owner.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE property Nos. 142, 144 and 146 Wooster-st., 66x100. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FEW PLOTS OF LOTS THAT will be sold at bargains:
5 lots on corner of 123d-st. and 6th-av.
4 lots on 131st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2 lots on corner 131st. and 6th-av.
8 lots on 6th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
16 lots on 122d and 123d sts., between 6th and 7th avs.
6 lots on 125th and 126th sts., west of 5th-av.
8 lots opposite Mount Morris-square.
4 lots on corner 7th-av. and 124th-st.
8 lots on 7th-av., between 136th and 137th sts.
Also, a number of plots at fair market value.
A handsome front on 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.
A. WARNER PLATT,
No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH-AV.—EXTRA SIZE HOUSES FOR sale; corner 39th-st., 28x80x100; near 44th-st., 30x90x100, newly erected; 48th-st., 28x65x100; corner 49th-st., 28x70x100; 49th-st., 27x90x100, frescoed; 50th-st., 42x75x100; 53d-st., 42x95x125 and stable; 62d-st., 27x88x100, fronting Park.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 6th avs., and corner; full-size residences, newly erected with great care, embodying all the most approved and modern appliances, and planned with skill, for sale to close estate.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
No. 11 Pine-st.; Branch office No. 226 5th-av.

$15,000 WILL BUY THE BEST homestead in the Twenty-first Ward, built by day's work on a full lot; everything about this house is perfect; double plumbing; 2 heaters; 12 marble mantels; hot and cold water in 11 of the rooms; piazzas all round. Call and see the house, and get an idea.
PHAIR'S, No. 591 3d-av.

THE LARGEST PLOT OF UNIMproved property in the lower part of the City, facing on Cherry and Monroe sts., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.; eligible for extensive factory or building purposes; terms easy. Apply to B. WEBBER, No. 54 Rutgers-st.

AT A LOW PRICE, TO CLOSE AN EState, the three-story, extra wide, (34 feet double,) house, No. 26 Second-place, Brooklyn; excellent neighborhood; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, administrator, on premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

NO. 81 HORATIO-ST.—FOR SALE, A first-class tenement house, also a good store, No. 405 10th-av.; dirt cheap. Apply to owner, No. 108 Fulton-st., Room No. 1, between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—SPLENDID INvestment; store property on 8th-av., near 23d-st.
HINE & PELL, No. 557 8th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.
For sale—A magnificent plot of ground, containing 2,000 city lots, located on Long Island, only twenty minutes from the Williamsburg Ferries by steam. The property is delightfully situated and is all high, dry, and healthy. There are three steam lines of railroad which bound it; also two lines of horse-cars running to it—fare only five cents. Distance from New-York City Hall the same as 118th-st. This is one of the best opportunities for a safe speculation ever offered. For particulars and terms apply to
F. A. BATCHELDER,
No. 4 Exchange Court.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.,
Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.
Also,
Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $600 to $1,500 rent per year.
Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, only thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st., by the superior accommodations (Winter or Summer) of Central Railroad; frequent express-trains, cheap fares, and desirable surroundings.

Picturesque twelve-room cottage house and one acre, laid out in drives, lawns, garden, flowers, berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; wide halls, verandahs, &c., $12,000.

Large French-roof cottage house; stable, and nearly one acre, planted in garden; berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; very substantial; $14,000. Rent, $1,200.

Choice of either on very easy terms. At best end of the City, and 5,000 feet from its centre. Paved streets, gas and water, heater, exclusive stairways, call-bells, &c. For particulars apply at West Elizabeth Railroad Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 295, New-York City.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—WE ARE enabled to offer for sale a fine hotel, with seventeen acres of land, situated at Tarrytown Heights, on the Hudson, and commanding magnificent views of the river and inland country. The property consists of fine new house, fully furnished and containing gas, spring water throughout, and all the modern conveniences; good barns and large cottage in addition; price will be made extremely low and terms unusually easy to proper party. A most favorable chance for somebody. We can show any party looking for such a property why it will be to their interest to purchase this hotel in preference to others. No mosquitoes, fine shade, and drives; perfectly healthy. Photographs of the buildings and surrounding country, and full particulars at the office of F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.
The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.
For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.
$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.
Positively no other payments.
Call and see for yourselves at the office of the
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. B. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, INSTITUTES, COLLEGES.—We are enabled to offer for sale a most valuable and handsome property of over 100 acres, with a very large water-front, overlooking Hell Gate and this City, close to depot of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, (now nearly completed,) and within nine miles of the City Hall, or one hour by Harlem, steam-boat and drive. The property is admitted by all to be the finest on the Sound, or in Westchester County. As a site for an institution, it cannot be surpassed.
Terms and price will command attention.
Full particulars from sole agents of the estate.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land. House 50x45 feet, and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE overlooking the Hudson River at Bull's Ferry, (or Shady Side,) containing about four acres of land; nice dwelling with out-buildings complete; grounds handsomely laid out; plenty of fruit; only thirty minutes from New-York by boat foot of Spring and 34th sts.; also steam and horse cars convenient to premises. Would exchange for City property.
WM. H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine-st.

A LARGE TRACT OF PROPERTY, finely located on the southern slope of the Orange Mountains, surrounded by elegant residences, and within convenient distance of churches and schools; within five minutes of a station and fifty minutes of New-York. The proprietor of this property proposes to form a joint stock association for its development. For full particulars address H. R., Post-office Box No. 3,422.

FOR RENT—AT METUCHEN, N. J., SEVEral desirable houses, well located, furnished or unfurnished, from $250 to $1,200.
For sale, cheap, five acres, good house and barn, one and a quarter to depot, good location, and a bargain at $5,000; easy terms; send for our journal.
CAMPBELL & PIERSON,
No. 1¼ Park-place.

SHORE FARM FOR SALE—VERY cheap, on north shore of Long Island, 38 miles from City; fine boating and plenty of fishing; 30 acres of land, or 80 acres if desired; good house, recently fitted up, and out-buildings. Price only $7,000. Terms easy. Picture, and full particulars with T. P. PAYNE, No 5 Dey-st., Room No. 15.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—EAST ORANGE, WEST Orange, Orange Valley, Orange Mountain, Llewellyn Park, Montrose, Bloomfield, and Mont Clair properties of all descriptions for sale and exchange; houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent. Apply to S. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, Orange.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lot at Bergen Point, N. J., two blocks from Latourette House; size 25x38 and extension 20x18; lot 40x144; price $10,000; rent $700. Apply to
LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWENTY lots, with 102 feet of bulkhead, on Newtown Creek, near Meeker-av., Williamsburg, suitable for foundry, glass-works, or other manufacturing purpose. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND'S SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LARGE CARriage-house, and an acre of ground, at Mount Vernon; an abundance of fruit and splendid shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to G. W. NICHOLSON, No. 145 8th-av., New-York, or to A. GRANT, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT South Norwalk, Conn., 1½ hours from New-York, New-Haven Railroad, a first-class residence; large house, all modern improvements; high ground. Address M. E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn., or Box No. 599 Post-office, New-York.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET a complete residence; every convenience, gas, bath-room, furnace; large grounds abundantly fruited; furnished or unfurnished.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—ELEGANT MANsard house, fronting Jefferson Park; fourteen rooms, every improvement; corner lot, 66x230; six minutes from depot; for sale; easy terms, low figures; photograph. No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON JERSEY CITY Heights.—A fine building lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., between South and Van Vorst sts. Apply to HENRY MILLER, Cigar-store, No. 421 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—SEVeral beautiful new residences for sale; modern improvements; shore front; healthy; near depot. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE—CONsisting of a beautiful Welsh pony, jet black, six years old, and warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady or child; also harness and small phaeton to match, made to order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

$600 WILL BUY A VERY HANDSOME pair of bay mares, very light made and fast, perfectly sound and gentle. Any one wanting a really desirable team, the owner has other horses, or he would not sell. Apply to N. W. RIKER, Westfield, N. J., or No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—29TH-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; 4 stalls and box stall; elevator for carriages; ample room for coachman's family; rent, $1,800. For permit, inquire of M. F. LORD, Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $350; DARK BAY HORSE, six years old, fifteen and a half hands high; perfectly sound and kind. Call at private stable No. 150 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, IN USE only three months; also, set of single harness. Inquire at No. 224 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED:
On Great Jones-st., near Broadway.—Four story, brick, 25x60x100. Per year, $2,500.
On West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone, English basement.
On West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Three story, brick.
On East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.—Four story, brick.
On East 19th-st.—Three story, brick, English basement.
On West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Three story, high stoop, marble front.
On East 34th-st., near 5th-av.—Four story, brick.
On West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone.
On West 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Four story, brown stone.
On East 54th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—Three story, brick.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERsons depending on salaries. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent, at $500 and upwards. $5,000 and upwards will buy you a home—a better investment than savings banks paying only six ⅌ cent. interest—near ferries to New-York. Terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB,
87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—AT MONTROSE, N.J., ORANGE Mountain, two large places for family boarding-houses, one hour from New-York. Barclay and Christopher sts. ferries; sixteen trains daily; the healthfulness and popularity of the whole neighborhood from Llewellyn Park to Seton Hall College is beyond question. VOSE & McDANIEL, 8 Pine-st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.—TO LET furnished; is in perfect order; replete with every convenience; the furniture, frescoes, and decorations are not surpassed by any in the City, and it is rare that so complete a house is to be had. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

KING'S BRIDGE.—TO LET, UNFURnished, a fine house, but twenty-five minutes from the City, and five minutes' walk from the King's Bridge depot; house in good order; twelve rooms; fine grounds, fruits, &c.; barn and coach-house; eight or ten trains daily. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 19.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM Heights, about six acres of land, with two-story and attic house, lately put in complete order; good stable, barns, &c.; fine apple orchard and good garden; railway station about eight minutes' walk from the property. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY next, in Greene-av., Brooklyn, (on the hill,) a three-story brown-stone house; convenient to Fulton and Wall-street ferries; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to G. T. BONNER, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—TO LET, IN THE village of New-Rochelle, house of nine rooms, stable, carriage-house, &c. Lot, 82x130; beautiful location; rent, $700. Col. W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND five acres of ground, well shaded, stables, &c.; boating and fishing; sixteen miles from City Hall, on New-Haven Railroad. Col. W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY seat of the subscriber, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for two years; stable, garden, ice-house, (filled,) and about twenty acres of land. Apply to
JOHN C. JAY, No. 24 West 48th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 317 2D-AV.; FOUR story, English basement; all modern improvements, and in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

NO. 124 EAST 41ST-ST.—TO LET OR for sale, newly-painted; is complete throughout. Can be seen daily from 9 to 12 o'clock. Address HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Near depot at Bergen Point, N. J.; 14 rooms; hot and cold water, &c.; convenient and pleasantly located. Address J. H., Bergen Point, N. J.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSES to let in West 49th and 50th sts., near 5th-av.; also, East 46th-st. Col. W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE COTTAGE HOUSE AND stable adjoining, 179th-st., near Madison-av.; sixteen rooms; grounds ornamentally laid out; 50x100.
HINE & PELL, No. 557 8th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—near Long Branch; nice location; large garden; good barn and stables; near depot. Address COUNTRY, No. 308 West 23d-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO RENT.—NO. 321 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place, (with two rooms on upper floor if desired.) All modern improvements. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent $300 per month. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., adapted for piano-forte show-room, carpet warehouse, furniture show-room, picture gallery, or for business purposes generally; house is 25x112.6. Apply to
C. A. HUSSEY, No. 82 5th-av.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—NO. 473 Grand-st., running to No. 300 East Broadway, and fronting on the square; suitable for public meetings, societies or business. Apply to MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—STORES; A SMALL HOUSE AND store on north side of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; good location for business. Also, for sale one or five stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 320 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOUR LOTS ON EAST 28TH-ST., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, suitable for a coal or lumber yard. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, in one of the best locations for business, an elegant store; one plate-glass window; rent cheap. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 320 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THREE LOTS ON 30TH-ST., TO LEASE or for sale, near 6th-av.: three on Gansevoort, near West; one on 51st, near 8th-av. Apply to owner, No. 240 West 55th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires to lease an unfurnished dwelling not less than twenty-three feet wide, below Madison and 6th avs. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box, No. 5,473.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF adults, a moderate-sized furnished house in a good neighborhood centrally located in this City; rent not to exceed $175 per month. Address J. A., Post-office Box No. 4,136.

FLOOR WANTED.—ANY FAMILY HAVing more room than they require, and wishing to rent first or second floor, furnished or unfurnished, may learn of a satisfactory tenant, (lady and maid,) by addressing A. A., Box No. 435 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, WHO are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations at Morristown, N. J., can learn all particulars at No. 107 West 44th-st., or at Mr. J. H. JOHNSON'S office, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND HEAD-STONES.
W. YOUNG, corner BOWERY and 3D-ST.
Offers his large stock at cost on account of going out of business.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
the sparkling comedy-drama, by M. Louis Leroy, entitled

COUSIN JACK.
COUSIN JACK.
COUSIN JACK.

Characters by Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss JENNIE LEE, Miss MARY GRISWOLD, and Messrs. D. H. HARKINS, F. F. MACKAY, EDWARD LAMB, GEO. PARKES, and others.

MONDAY EVENING, April 14. Reappearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL in FROU-FROU.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR, CORner house—Pleasant location, handsomely furnished, private table, first-class party only for the season. Address DESIRABLE, No. Box 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park, a large sunny room on third floor, fully furnished; also, a large single room, with fire; house and table first class; special inducements to permanent parties.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Pleasant third-story front room; board if desired; no moving in May; first-class references required.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON THE second floor, with or without board; no moving in May. No. 49 West 24th-st. References given and required.

NO. 109 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished alcove room on fourth floor, with superior board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also a commodious suite on second floor, can be had from April 1 in the pleasantly located double house No. 45 5th-av. Private table only.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first floor, with grate, fire, gas, bath, &c., with or without board; very moderate terms; no moving in May. No. 315 East 33d-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—NOS. 200 AND 202 West; parlor and bedroom; gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen; board first-class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A CHOICE suite of furnished rooms, also an entire floor; private table if desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished with or without private table; from April 1; water and bath. No. 250 Madison-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, on 43d-st., near 5th-av. Address H. S., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, handsomely furnished rooms; every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Hall-room on second floor front to let, with first-class board, suitable for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—Handsomely-furnished room and bedroom to rent, with board; also, a single room; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—ENTIRE floor, handsomely furnished, will be let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; no moving in May. References.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT double and single rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; first-class location; conveniences of hotel with quiet of a home.

NO. 11 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., convenient to Bleecker, 6th and 7th-av cars.—Furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate; no moving in May.

NO. 206 9TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board; all modern improvements; terms $6 to $8 per week.

THIRD FLOOR HALL ROOM, front, sunny exposure; superior board. No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 156 WEST 13TH-ST.—A FURNISHed hall room to let to a gentleman, with or without board, in a private family; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references required. No. 51 East 21st-st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—A FRONT hall room, for a gentleman, with board. References required.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with board, about April 1; also, pleasant front room, desirable for gentleman.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for the Summer with a private family, residing above 124th-st.; references given and required. Address H. M. K., Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION. GREAT BARGAINS.
For sale, at a great sacrifice, a magnificent residence in the heart of the City of Brooklyn—house containing sixteen rooms, with observatory, gas, water, and all modern improvements. Also, stable, 44x20, 2½ stories. Stone cellar; fifteen lots ground; grounds beautifully laid out, facing two streets, between four horse-railroads, and adjoining the elegant residence of J. Carson Brevoort, Esq. The garden has the finest fruits, 100 dwarf pear-trees, eight varieties, and twenty different kinds of grapes; croquet-ground, beautiful lawn, flowers, standard rose, and fine shrubbery; walks all paved and macadamized. Come and see the premises, No. 38 Herkimer-st., near Bedford and Fulton avs. This property, if not sold at private sale by the 26th inst., will be sold at public auction by COLE & MURPHY, in Fulton-st., on the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without fail. This is a rare chance for investment.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS
of the late
Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
situated on
Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D.,
are for sale, at a
reasonable price, and on easy terms.
The mansion, built in the very best manner, is one of the largest and most commodious in the city of Brooklyn. It contains thirty-eight rooms, and is replete with every comfort and convenience. The grounds comprise about twenty lots, which are tastefully laid out, and filled with the finest fruit and shrubbery. The stables are of the best character. The whole is admirably adapted for a
Public Institution or Gentleman's Residence.
For particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON Jr.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—$7,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-class new brick house, containing ten rooms, modern improvements; location, Hooper-st., near Marcy-av., Nineteenth Ward, eleven blocks to ferry; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, owner, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

A FINE LOCATION, IN ALL RESPECTS. —For sale, the three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn. Price low. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 to 12 A. M.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 10½.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

SECOND WEEK
of
UNCLE SAM,
SARDOU'S
PROHIBITED COMEDY ON AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Received every evening with roars of laughter by magnificent audiences.

The Marquis Robert de Rochemore	Mr. Henry Crisp
Mr. Francis Briot	Mr. Julian Cross
Mr. SAMUEL TAPPLEBOT, frequently called Uncle Sam	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Ulysses Tapplebot, } Sam's Sons	Mr. J. G. Peakes
Benj. Tapplebot, } Sam's Sons	Mr. J. H. Burnett
Launcelot Elliott, Esq	Mr. George De Vere
Colonel Nathaniel Filbburty	Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Fairfax	Mr. Martin Golden
Gyp Dixson	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Rev. Jedediah Buxton	Mr. James A. Meade
Tog	Mr. E. Chapman
Robinson	Mr. E. F. Ketchum
Mr. Goodwin	Mr. A. E. Enos
MISS SARAH TAPPLEBOT, the niece of Samuel	Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Miss Angela Tapplebot	Miss Bella Golden
Grace Filbburty	Miss Mary Cary
Miss Betsy, a music-teacher	Miss Ella Dietz
Mme. Bellamy	Miss Annie Deland

THE MAGNIFICENT REALISMS IN SCENERY AND COSTUME include
A HUDSON RIVER STEAMER sailing into the auditorium.
A Fashionable "German" on Fifth-avenue.
A Promenade on the Beach at Long Branch.
A Torch-light Procession in a Fifth-avenue Parlor.
MATINEE SATURDAY OF UNCLE SAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Begins at 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
THE TWO FAVORITES OF THE SEASON.

Mr. DALY begs to announce a continuance of last week's programme for a few evenings longer. The reproduction of NEW-YEAR'S EVE has been so happily and emphatically welcomed and the performances of ALIXE are still so largely attended, that the novelties prepared for the current week will be deferred while the above plays receive their
FINAL REPRESENTATIONS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 24, 26, and 28, (for the LAST TIMES,) the great emotional play,

ALIXE. Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, and Mr. J. A. MACKAY.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, EVENINGS, March 25, 27, and 29, will be acted (for the LAST TIMES) the brilliant London comedy of

NEW-YEAR'S EVE. Characters by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss NELLY MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. F. M. CHAPMAN.

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 29,
NEW-YEAR'S EVE,
at 1½ o'clock.

In preparation, for immediate reproduction, the very famous original DRAMA OF SOCIETY, played by this company during the last season for over 200 times, entitled
DIVORCE!!!
To be given with EVERY SCENE NEW and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST!

Mr. DALY also begs to announce for early production the second of the series of EUROPEAN SENSATIONS, of which ALIXE was the first, for which he has made special contracts directly with the authors. The new play is a comedy of SINGULAR EMOTIONAL POWER by the author of "LEAH, the Forsaken!"

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME
WILL OPEN
SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, (Rink,)
corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

One hundred thousand new and interesting novelties, including all the most RARE and COSTLY wild animals, SEA LIONS, and other marine monsters, and thousands of rare birds; Prof. Faber's wonderful Talking-machine; Giants, Dwarfs, Fiji Cannibals, Albinos, the celebrated Aztec Children, the "What Is It?" and many other human phenomena and monstrosities. Also, National Portrait Gallery, Hall of Statuary and Fine Art, and scores of most curious and beautiful moving mechanical automatons from Paris and Geneva. Trained elephants, ponies, bears, camels, monkeys, and riding goats, grand double hippodrome, and three great circus troupes, giving two separate performances at the same time, in two separate circus rings, by the largest corps of talented male and female artists in the world.

Look out for the GREAT THREE-MILE PROCESSION FRIDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON, March 28. Route to be published next THURSDAY. Everybody within twenty miles of New-York ought to see it.

Doors open from 1 till 5 and 7 till 11 P. M. Double Hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8.

Admission to all, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

DR. COLTON—7TH REGIMENT BAND—LAUGHTER AND MUSIC. COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.
Admission 25 cents.

STEINWAY HALL—RICHARD WAGNER.
THEODORE THOMAS
AND HIS
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
The public is respectfully informed that
THE NEW-YORK WAGNER UNION
will give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 28,
When the programme will contain a number of the most popular as well as the latest orchestral works of
RICHARD WAGNER,
the reformer and most prominent musician of the day.
Programme:
OVERTURE—"Der Fliegende Hollander."
VORSPIEL—"Lohengrin."
EINE FAUST OUVERTURE.
SYMPHONY—"Eroica"—Beethoven.
SCENES from "Die Walkure."
The vocal part by
Mr. CARL REMMERTZ.
KAISER MARSCH.
Admission tickets to floor and first balcony, $1 50.
Admission tickets to second balcony, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning at Carl Heuser's, (successor to Jul. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office of Steinway Hall. Admission tickets can be had at all the principal music-stores and piano-warerooms.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSIC—LAUGHTER.
Dr. COLTON and the full
7TH REGIMENT BAND
will give a
GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
OF MUSIC AND LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.
The entertainment will commence with
A GRAND CONCERT
BY GRAFULLA'S CELEBRATED BAND,
occupying 45 minutes.
After which Dr. COLTON will administer the gas to
TWELVE LADIES,
and perhaps a few gentlemen.
Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at Dr. Colton's rooms, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
MONDAY EVENING, March 24.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 27.
HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS
Will sing their
CABIN AND OLD PLANTATION SONGS.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, obtainable at hall, and Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. BELLEW.
MATINEE READING, WEDNESDAY, March 26, 2 P. M. Mr. J. M. BELLEW'S Programme:
PART I.—"The Fire Worshipers," (The Curse of the Traitor,) Tom Moore; "The King of Brentford's Testament," Thackeray; "The Story of the Faithful Soul," Adelaide Proctor; "Mr. Mantilini," (Nicholas Nickleby,") Charles Dickens.
PART II.—"Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice," Lord Byron; scene—The Giant Staircase—the execution of the Doge. "The Vulture," (an ornithological study after Poe's "Raven;") "The Glove and the Lions," Leigh Hunt; "The Charity Dinner," (by special desire,) Mosely. Tickets, with seats, $1, at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and at the hall.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 29,
FIFTH GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Programme.
SYMPHONY No. 3, op. 153, "Im Walde"........Raff
CONCERTO for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, op. 56. Beethoven
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
MESSRS. B. LISTEMANN, C. HEINMANN, AND ORCHESTRA.
OVERTURE, "Genoveva"..................Schumann
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Hamlet"....................Liszt
SYMPHONIE DRAMATIQUE, "Romeo et Juliet," (2d part)..........Berlioz
Admission to Floor and First Balcony, $1 50.
Admission to Second Balcony, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. J. M. BELLEW'S
REAPPEARANCE,
on his return from his Tour of Readings.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 26.
Tickets $1, at the hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Grand Invitation Concert at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1873. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

DR. COLTON—7TH REGIMENT BAND—LAUGHTER AND MUSIC. COOPER INSTITUTE. TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.
Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH........Proprietor and Manager
SECOND WEEK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
as
MIKE O'DOWD
of the Claddagh, a Galway fishsalesman, in his new comedy drama, illustrating Irish life, manners and character, entitled
DADDY O'DOWD;
Or, Turn About is Fair Play.
Elegantly produced in every detail, with the following efficient cast:

Percy Walsingham, a fast man in the literary and fashionable circles of London	Mr. Joseph Wheelock
Tom Greenough, his friend, still faster	Mr. Robert Pateman
Capt. Forester	Mr. George Becks
Lord Oaldew } Fashionable fungi	Mr. N. Decker
Col. Colpoys } Fashionable fungi	Mr. H. Rynar
Michael O'Dowd, a retired fishsalesman of the Claddah, Galway, now a wealthy farmer	Mr. Dion Boucicault
Bridget O'Dowd, his wife	Miss Mary Wells
Kitty, his daughter	Miss Mary Young
Burke, a comical man	Mr. C. Rosene
Romsey Leake, a bill discounter	Mr. Sheil Barry
Chalker, his man	Mr. Sol Smith
Wilcox, butler	Mr. H. Hogan
James, footman	Mr. E. Eberle
Murty, a farm laborer	Mr. S. W. Glenn
Post-office Clerk	Mr. B. Wilson
O'Sullivan	Mr. T. F. Brennan
Porter	Mr. J. Taylor
Mary Donovan, a child	Miss Naylor
Mrs. O'Brien	Mrs. N. Nayler
Lady Gwendoline, in love with Percy	Miss Bella Pateman
Mrs. Dudley Fowler	Miss Ellen Morant

Councilmen, farmers, villagers, &c., by ladies and gentlemen of the company.
DADDY O'DOWD
Matinée on SATURDAY at 2.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVENTH WEEK.
MR. SOTHERN
In his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.
A perfect ensemble of acting and mise en scene. Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
EARLY APPLICATION
Is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA
MONDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 P. M.,
BENEFIT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
and positively her last appearance in New-York.
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
PAULINE LUCCA.........as.........MARIE
During the music lesson Mme. LUCCA will introduce
"DAS VEILCHEN," (in German,) Mozart, and "HOME, SWEET HOME," (in English.)
TUESDAY EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock
CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
BENEFIT OF
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
First appearance of
Signor VERATI,
first tenor from the Taco Theatre, Havana.
MARTHA.
Señora SANZ, Signor JAMET, and others.
Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the
Magnificent Ballet, Spectacular Romance,
LEO AND LOTOS.
LEO AND LOTOS.
The most superb production ever seen on any stage in the world.
Splendid Scenery. Exquisite Vocalism,
Entrancing Costumes. Charming Music,
Bewitching Ballets, Parisian Panorama,
Attractive Varieties. Grand Transformation.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE.
In preparation, a realistic drama of LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, in which will be introduced the renowned Scouts and Hunters, Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, together with NED BUNTLINE, the popular author, and Mlle. MORLACCHI, the peerless danseuse.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, March 24.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THE AMERICAN GRIMALDI.
GEORGE L. FOX.
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a success which has never been equaled in the annals of amusements. The grandest corps of specialty artists ever assembled in one entertainment.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
CARAVAN, AND
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,
combining a Great Triple Circus Troupe, a superb array of Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, African Gazelles, Camels, Tropical Birds, Monster Serpents, with Giants, Dwarfs, Circassian Ladies, Bearded Females, Albinos, Living Skeletons, Snake Charmers, Glass Blowers, thirty of the smallest and prettiest Ponies in the world, &c.
WILL OPEN AT 1 P. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 31,
on the block bounded by
MADISON and 4TH AVS., 26TH and 27TH STS.
ENTRANCE ON 4TH-AV.
Admission, 50c.; children under nine years, 25c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOS. MURPHY.
ONE WEEK OF HELP.
EVENING at 8. The Irish Comedian, Mr. JOS. MURPHY, in Maeder's HELP. Irish, Ethiopian, and Dutch Dialects.
AFTERNOON at 2. LAST WEEK OF THE BLONDES. The Drama of SOLON SHINGLE, and burlesque of ERNANI.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
First time this season of the original plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream of the Old Kentucky Home." J. W. McAndrews as Old Uncle Eph.

STEINWAY HALL.
RUBINSTEIN—THOMAS.
THE GREATEST CONCERT COMBINATION ON RECORD, COMPRISING THE RUBINSTEIN AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT COMPANIES, WILL GIVE THREE GRAND CONCERTS ON MONDAY EVENING, March 31, TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, and THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, AND A GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 2.
Final joint appearance of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
THEODORE THOMAS,
AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 31,
will be produced for the first time in its entirety, and under the personal direction of the composer,
RUBINSTEIN'S OCEAN SYMPHONY.
Conductor..........ANTON RUBINSTEIN
To the Evening Concerts—Reserved seats $2, and $3. Admission tickets $1 50 and $1. Matinée reserved seats $2.
The sale will commence Wednesday morning, March 26, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and box-office of Steinway Hall, where programmes of all the concerts can be obtained.

NO. 1,288 BROADWAY,
Between 33d and 34th sts.,
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will give a free lecture on French,
as above, MONDAY, March 24, at 8 P. M.
All who intend visiting France should attend Prof. Etienne Lambert's lecture on French, MONDAY NIGHT, at No. 1,288 Broadway. Simply mastering a few practical idioms indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses.
Children's class, MONDAY, at 3½.

BELLEW. BELLEW. BELLEW.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.
J. M. BELLEW
Will give, for the first time in America, Oliver Goldsmith, Ireland's "Poet of Nature," with readings from Goldsmith, poetry and prose. Tickets $1, 75 cents, and 50 cents, at Schirmer's and 114 Broadway.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—THIS (Sunday) EVENING, March 23, GRAND CONCERT, by the unrivaled NINTH REGIMENT BAND, assisted by Mme. Salrotti, soprano, Mr. Wm. Macdonald, tenor, and Herr Carl Walter, pianist. Balcony, 50 cents; parquet, 25 cents. Commences at 8. D. L. DOWNING, Musical Director.

MR. J. O. ELLIOT RECITES FROM memory Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," at Bleecker Buildings, MONDAY EVENING, March 31. Tickets 50 cents, at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

A SOUL-STIRRING SERMON, TO-NIGHT, by the scientific preacher and doctor, S. M. LANDIS, at the Atheneum, No. 585 Broadway. See card in religious notices.

DR. COLTON—7TH REGIMENT BAND—LAUGHTER AND MUSIC. COOPER INSTITUTE. TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.
Admission 25 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ERIE INVESTIGATED.

Continuation of the Inquiry by the Legislative Committee—The Evidence Yesterday.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the alleged corruption in the conduct of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, consisting of Messrs. Babcock, Lincoln, Wright, Crary, and Carpenter, met yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Babcock presiding, and Mr. Albert Stickney acting as counsel for the committee.

C. F. Southmayd, of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, was the first witness called, and testified that the firm had, in 1871, been instructed to conduct such measures as would be necessary for the removal of Fisk & Gould from the management of the Erie Railroad. He acted on behalf of Heath & Raphael, the London Protection Committee of the Erie stockholders, who represented shares worth about $450,000. There being a law of 1868 which required that such measures should be carried on through the Attorney-General, and knowing that at that time the then Attorney-General was in favor of the Erie Railroad, witness knew it would be useless to apply to him. The matter was, therefore, laid over until the Reform election of 1871, when Gen. Barlow was elected Attorney-General. After Gen. Barlow had got fairly into office, witness consulted with him on the matter, and some conversation ensued about compensation. Witness considered the Attorney-General's salary was less than a London lawyer's retaining fee in an important case, but during the whole proceedings Gen. Barlow never received a dollar of compensation for his services as Attorney-General in this case from witness, either directly or indirectly. Shortly after Gen. Barlow informed the witness that a similar application had been made by Gen. Sickles on behalf of the Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt party. As that firm was greatly interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, their action was looked upon by the Heath & Raphael party with some suspicion, as it was supposed the Erie interests would be made subservient to the Atlantic and Great Western interests. The judiciary of New-York City being at that time in such a condition that no reliance could be placed on them, a proposition was made to carry the case to Albany. It was of course contemplated that there would be a very heavy litigation, as it was expected that the parties in power would offer every kind of legal opposition. It was, however, agreed that the Sickles movements should be united with that conducted by witness, so as to make but one suit, in order that conflicting interests should not mar the proceedings. Gen. Sickles, it was understood, had $10,000 to pay counsel who had to be retained, both in Albany and in New-York, to conduct the case. The counsel were to be employed by the Attorney-General, but paid by the parties seeking to effect the change. Mr. Smith, who was afterward Speaker of the House, was retained as one of the counsel; at the time he was retained there was no idea or expectation that he would be elected Speaker. He was retained as a lawyer only, as his advice was considered of such value that he could not well be dispensed with. He doubtless received the $1,500, which by some mistake was stated as having been paid to witness by Sickles. Witness had never received a dollar from Gen. Sickles, or his agent, as he (Southmayd) was specially retained by Heath & Raphael. The counsel were retained in December, before the Legislature met, and the retaining of Mr. Smith had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with any prospect or power or interest he might be able to use in the Legislature. Witness knew of no money being used by the Heath & Raphael party in influencing legislation, in fact, witness did not believe any such money was used. He knew but little of the money expenditures. Heath & Raphael, of London, had an agent, Mr. Swan, in this City, to conduct all the disbursements. The Erie Railroad never refunded any of the expenses borne by Heath & Raphael, nor did witness know that the Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt party had been so reimbursed. The latter, however, got possession of the treasury, and might have thus reimbursed themselves. Gen. Sickles placed the $10,000 in the Attorney-General's hands as a fund to pay the counsel. The same counsel who had conducted the Ramsay suits (Albany and Susquehanna Railroad) were retained by the Attorney-General. When witness went to Albany, he personally assured the Railway Committee of the House that there was no money in the case, and witness was sure that no money was used on their side to produce legislation, whatever might have been done by the other side.

Charles Day was next examined and testified that he had had something to do with the change in the Erie direction. Witness principally dealt with Gen. Sickles in that transaction personally. He knew nothing of the payments of money to the old directors for retiring. All he knew was from hearsay. He knew that Crouch received $50,000 for his services in the change of directory. Had heard that $300,000 was paid, but was not positive who paid the money. Had heard that Gen. Sickles had paid some money, and that Attorney-General Barlow had made some payments, but knew nothing of it. Since March, 1872, witness had been a director of the Erie Railroad. Last Fall there was a discussion in the board relative to the efforts made by the New-York Central Railroad in defeating certain legislation at Albany which was hostile to both Erie and New-York Central Roads. The claim before the board was for $30,000, as a share of the expenses. This money, it was understood, had been used for the purpose of opposing the Pro Rata bill. There was over a quorum of the board present, and some discussion ensued upon the claim. The final action was the passage of a resolution for the payment of $30,000 to the New-York Central Railroad. Had no doubt but that the Executive Committee carried out the resolution of the board. Some opposition was made to the resolution on the ground that the money had been used to influence legislation, and the New-York Central was as much interested as Erie; nothing was stated in the board as to how the money had been used. Witness knew nothing of the disbursement of $450,000, nor of any discussion in the board about it. He was generally present at all the meetings of the board when in the City. Witness left for Europe on April 6, and returned on June 26. His principal reason of going to Europe was to improve his health. While there he generally saw persons interested in Erie, but was not charged in any representative capacity. Saw Bischoffsheim on several occasions. The contract for the consolidated loan of $30,000,000 was talked over in his presence. The terms of the contract were a special subject of conversation. There was no official representative of New-York interests present at the conference on the contract. Witness was present, but had nothing to do with it. The three London directors conducted the matter; there was some objection made to the rates mentioned in the contract, but they were subsequently agreed to. Witness took no part in the discussion, as he was not authorized to act, and felt delicate on the matter. Money was at that time wanted in New-York, and Bischoffsheim was to advance $4,000,000. He was to reimburse himself from the sale of the bonds then in the Erie treasury. The amount of commission, 2½ per cent., was thought to be too high, and one of the directors present said he, Bischoffsheim, ought to take less. An effort was made to reduce it, but the rate was finally agreed to. Bischoffsheim claimed that he had expended extraordinary sums to effect the change in the direction of Erie, and the directors ought not to object to such a small matter as commission, in order that he might reimburse himself for the outlay.

In answer to Mr. Lincoln—The names of the new directors were mentioned by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, but it was not in their interest that they were elected. The arrangement for the sale of the bonds was that they were to net the New-York Board par in currency, as they were gold bonds. Witness did not know at what price they were put on the London market.

Examination resumed—It was understood orally that Bischoffsheim should pay the commissions claimed by Morgan & Co. on the transfer of $5,000,000 of new bonds in exchange for the old ones, which Morgan & Co. were to take up. Witness knew nothing with regard to the $18,000,000 in the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company. It was understood that Bischoffsheim was to recover the bonds in possession of both Morgan & Co. and the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company, and negotiate the whole $35,000,000. In that event he was to receive the commission on the whole amount. The $50,000 was paid to Crouch by James McHenry. Witness believed that it was paid by a draft on Mr. Barlow. Crouch's expenses were paid for him while he was in New-York. Crouch came to New-York in January, 1872. The money was paid for services rendered by him before the overturn in March. Crouch was used as a go-between of Gen. Sickles and the old directors, with whom he appeared to be well acquainted. Witness knew of no other services that Crouch rendered.

To Mr. Wight—In consequence of Crouch's acquaintance with the old directors, he could the better induce them to hold interviews with Gen. Sickles, and thus negotiations could be effected. Witness did not believe that Crouch was conversant with the plan of operations.

To Mr. Macfarland, counsel for the Erie Railroad—The demands for the $30,000 by the New-York Central were for expenses at Albany. Witness had no reason to suppose any money was used to effect the change of the direction of the board after the *coup d'état*. The *personnel* of the Watson Board was made up after a long consultation with many prominent citizens. The lists of both the Dix and Watson Boards were made in writing, and the names sent to England by cable for approval. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway have a claim of over $1,000,000 against the Erie Road, which claim the Erie Board have refused to adjust, and the claim is still in litigation.

Mr. Goring reported that he had applied to the Erie Railroad office for the books necessary to continue the examination, but had been informed by the clerk that he could not get access to them, and there seemed to be no person in authority to order their production. It was, however, understood that the books would be furnished to the committee on Monday morning next. The committee, therefore, adjourned until that time, as they did not think it advisable to proceed further without the books.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Letter from Commissioner Van Nort to the Fire Department.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has written the following letter to the Fire Department, in reply to some statements made by the Chief Engineer of that Department, before the committee of the Common Council having under consideration the subject of a better water supply:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 BROADWAY, March 22, 1873.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: From the reports in the newspapers of the 19th inst. of a discussion before a committee of the Common Council on the question of a better water supply, I learn that your Chief Engineer stated that the water-mains were too small, especially in the lower part of the City; that the outlets to hydrants should be increased to three times their present size, which is 2¼ inches, and that the hydrants, especially in the upper part of the City, were too far apart.

As the duty of preserving and improving the means of supplying water for domestic, business, and fire purposes devolves upon this department, and a failure on its part to provide for and improve such means as would tend to diminish the danger from fires to the extent of its power, would be a gross neglect of duty, I feel that it is proper for me to make this reply to the reported statements of your Chief Engineer.

With regard to the water-mains in the lower part of the City being too small, this department entirely agrees with Mr. Perley; and it has begun to remedy this defect as far as the means at its command would allow, by laying a new 36-inch main from the reservoir to Chambers-street, there connecting with the smaller mains; and it has also advised, and asked appropriations for, the laying of two more large mains, one on the east and one on the west side of the City.

With regard to the size of the outlets to fire-hydrants, it is the opinion of this department that they are of sufficient size to pass all the water which any of our fire-engines can draw from the present mains. This is the first instance of any objection to the size of the outlets to fire-hydrants which has come to the knowledge of this department, and it will be glad to receive any suggestions or plans on the subject, which the Fire Department may see proper to make, and will give their prompt and careful consideration.

As to the number of, and distance between, fire hydrants, they being, as alleged, in some instances 800 feet apart, I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that this department was and is at all times ready to act upon any suggestions which the Fire Department might make with regard to the number and location of fire-hydrants, and that assurance to this effect was given to President Hitchman and Commissioner Galway, of your department, at a consultation held at this office on the 22d November last. Under the plan originally adopted by the Croton Aqueduct Board many years ago, one fire-hydrant was placed on each block on the streets below Fourteenth-street and on all the avenues, where the blocks average but little over 200 feet in length; on the transverse streets, where the longest blocks are 900 feet, three hydrants were usually placed on each block. Of course, there are many blocks of unimproved property in the upper part of the City, where there are neither water-pipes nor hydrants; but as far as the system of mains has been extended, the above rule in placing hydrants has not been materially departed from.

I beg to renew the assurance that it is the earnest endeavor of this department to co-operate with the Fire Department in devising means to give the people better security against fire, and that it will be glad at all times to receive and act upon any requests or suggestions, which, in your experience, you may deem proper to make, believing a free interchange of ideas on this subject to be conducive to the success of our efforts to procure a larger supply and better distribution of water in this City, for the extinguishment of fires and for other purposes.

Very respectfully, GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The Threatened Strikes—Movements of the Gasmen and Carpenters.

On Friday evening last a meeting of the gasmen was held at Constitution Hall, on Third-avenue, to consider the best means of establishing the eight-hour system in all the gas-works of New-York. In order to secure unanimity among the men, delegations were appointed to visit the men engaged in the different works, and urge them to united action in the matter. The next meeting will be held a week from Monday, and by that time it is expected that a thorough organization will be effected. Funds to support the impending strike will, it is said, be forthcoming. The companies will not be entirely unprepared. At the Twenty-second-street works of the New-York Gas Company 100 bunks have been erected, and cooking utensils secured, so that men willing to work during the strike can do so without molestation. It is claimed by the men that these bunks are erected in a room immediately over two immense boilers, and unfit for any one to sleep in.

Among the carpenters it is officially asserted that a strike will be inaugurated. The "bosses" seem determined to return to ten hours, and the men are equally determined to maintain eight. The course to be adopted will be decided at a meeting to be held on Tuesday next.

The Broadway Fire.

Suspicion having been aroused that the fire in Reynolds' hat factory, Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, on Friday evening, was of incendiary origin, Fire-Marshal McSpedon made an investigation yesterday, and took voluminous testimony of the occupants.

Joseph A. Miller, employed by his son on commission as dealer in hats, locked his door, and gave the key to Mr. Roberts to give Reynolds. Examined the premises yesterday morning, and found they had been on fire in four separate places. There was no key to the door, beside that given to Mr. Roberts. There was nothing inflammable in his premises, except alcohol and shellac, and they seemed to be in the same condition as when he left on Friday evening.

Edward A. Roberts, Mr. Miller's book-keeper, swore to leaving the keys on the counter of Reynolds' office, and calling the attention of Mr. Potter, Reynolds' book-keeper, to them.

Mr. Charles A. Miller, senior member of the firm, deposed that the loss of the firm on stock was $3,500 to $4,000, on tools and fixtures $1,500 to $2,000, covered by an insurance of $5,500. He was satisfied the place had been set fire to.

Reynolds, on being examined, declared that he, with his book-keeper, Charles Potter, left his place of business immediately after Mr. Miller's keys had been given to Mr. Potter by Mr. Roberts.

Marshal McSpedon decided to hold Reynolds and Potter for further examination. Potter, who had been directed to wait in an ante-room, had, however, gained an inkling of the Marshal's determination, and fled to parts unknown. Reynolds was released on his parole.

The East River Bridge.

The Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate the management of the East River Bridge Company, were to have examined Senator Henry C. Murphy yesterday, but only two Aldermen were present, and the committee adjourned without a quorum. Mr. Murphy was present, however, and said that he was anxious to give to the committee all the information in his possession. He said that the work on the bridge had been well and economically done, and it remained with the people to say whether it should be continued. In consequence of unexpected difficulties and an increase of five feet in the width of the roadway, the towers would cost about $1,000,000 more than the original estimate. About $9,000,000 were required to complete the bridge, and $2,500,000 would be required for land damage in constructing the approaches. About $12,000,000 would be ample to complete the whole work.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police arrests during the week were 1,781.

There were reported during the past week 570 deaths, 369 births, and 132 marriages, showing an increase of 19 deaths and a decrease of 15 marriages and 38 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week. There were 7 cases of small-pox and 2 deaths from that disease reported last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 45 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday:

Estimated loss, $115,925; insurance, $398,431. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 17; children playing with matches, 1; defective flues, 2; foul chimney, 1; gas-pipe, 1; hot coals from stove, 1; kerosene lamps, 5; malicious mischief, 1; overheated stoves and furnaces, 8; spontaneous combustion, 2; sparks from chimneys, 2; upsetting of stove, 1; not yet ascertained, 3.

Brooklyn Street-Cleaning Contracts.

The Brooklyn Board of City Works has awarded the street-cleaning contracts by wards, ranging in the Western Division from $850 to $3,500. Total for the ten wards, $22,770. In the Eastern Division six wards range from $1,495 to $4,000; total, $15,619, making a total for both Divisions of $38,389. The work is distributed among nine contractors.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

A Receiver Appointed—A Deputy Marshal in Possession—Assets and Liabilities.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning announced that he had fully considered the application made to him for the appointment of a receiver for the Bull's Head Bank, presented by Mr. Wm. H. Pritchard, suggesting Mr. Mead, the acting President, for that position, and also the similar application of Mr. E. Delafield Smith, who had proposed the name of Mr. Stephenson, of the Fifth National Bank. He had, however, concluded that it would be better to name a third gentleman, although he was convinced that both the nominees proposed were unexceptionable; but inasmuch as the parties applying objected to the nominee of the other, he had, with the concurrence of the Chief-Justice, sought for a man who would meet the approval of both sides, and should therefore appoint Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, a director of the Metropolitan Bank, which had acted as the agent of the Bull's Head Bank in the Clearing-house. Judge Fancher further stated that under the rule the injunction would be made temporary, at the same time an order would issue to show cause why it should not be made permanent, returnable on Monday next. Judge Fancher further announced that the amount of the bond required to be furnished by Mr. Bailey would be $100,000. Mr. Henry Clews and ex-Collector Thomas Murphy became Mr. Bailey's sureties, and justified in $100,000 each.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

A petition was presented, yesterday, by William S. Sherwin and others, to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, asking to have the Bull's Head Bank adjudged bankrupt, on the ground that it is insolvent and has suspended payment. The Judge, after reading the affidavits accompanying the petition, granted an order directing the bank to show cause, on the 29th inst., why it should not be adjudged bankrupt. A provisional warrant, empowering the Marshal to take possession of the property of the bank, pending the issue of the proceedings, was also granted. Deputy Marshal D. H. Crowley, who was intrusted with the carrying out of the order of the Court, hearing that a receiver had been appointed by the Supreme Court, concluded that it would be a sharp race between the receiver and himself as to who should first obtain possession of the bank. He therefore chartered a hack and drove rapidly up to Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and succeeded in being first on the field. He is now in possession, having beaten the receiver by about five minutes. It is suggested that the receiver should satisfy the claim under which the Marshal held possession, and which amounted in all to about $1,000, including costs, but this, it is said, he declined to do. A depositor who has nearly $25,000 at stake, visited the bank during the afternoon, and offered to draw a check for the amount on some other bank, so as to allow the receiver to assume possession, and thus prevent any other levies being made on the property. The bank authorities, however, declined to accept this offer, preferring to wait until Monday morning, when some action, it is said, will probably be taken under the advice of counsel.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities, so far as can at present be ascertained:

ASSETS.

Real estate and bank building, valued at	$61,000
Bonds, stocks, cash, &c.	1,136,000
Total	$1,197,000
Liabilities over assets	253,000
Balance	$1,450,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000
Deposits	1,250,000
Total	$1,450,000

In addition to the above, it is said that there are other liabilities outstanding against the bank, but which have not yet been ascertained. It is also stated that the bank building will realize considerably more than the amount set down above.

The books mutilated are the general ledger, kept by the receiving teller, J. S. Peck; the general debit book, kept by the assistant cashier, W. H. Merritt; the individual debit books, kept by the book-keepers, Messrs. Hatfield, Sims, and Bartine. The general credit book, kept by the then assistant receiving teller, Mr. Philip Burkhardt, was taken bodily away, while the slips on which were entered the details of the day's transactions by the receiving teller, are also missing for whole months together. The receiving teller's proof book was also found very greatly mutilated.

It has been definitely ascertained that the clerks who staid over the usual office hours on the 28th of January, the evening previous to the discovery of the mutilation of the books, were Messrs. J. S. Peck, Philip Burkhardt, and Mager, besides the messenger, John Bouton, and the janitor, Michael Murphy. Mr. Burkhardt, now the receiving teller, declares that when they all left, about 6 o'clock on the night named, the books were in perfect order. They were let out by the janitor, who locked the door after them.

The janitor, upon being questioned by THE TIMES reporter yesterday, declared that no one visited the bank after the clerks left, but he says he went out of the bank himself at 6½ o'clock P. M., and did not return until 9½ in the evening, when he went to bed behind the bank counter. The books in question were not put away in the safe, but left on the desks. He states that only himself and the messenger had keys of the outer door leading to the street.

The discovery of the mutilations of the books was reported by one of the clerks to the President, Mr. Williamson, who merely, it is said, received the report without making any comment, and it is further said that he did not make any statement of the fact to the directors, who held a meeting that same day. Mr. Cogswell, one of the directors, it is stated, did not even know of the circumstance a week afterward. It is also stated, on good authority, that no investigation or examination was ordered or made by Mr. Williamson, to see if any robbery had been committed, and that it was not until three days after Mr. Mead was appointed acting President that any attempt was made to ascertain in what condition the affairs of the bank were. The reason assigned for the signing of the "round robin," calling upon Mr. Williamson to resign, was that it was considered by every one in the bank that he was incompetent to fill the position, and also on account of the manner of his treatment of every one connected with the institution.

Mr. Mead, yesterday, said that no further developments had been made pointing to the parties connected with the defalcations or robbery. It is, however, rumored that two or three of the bank officials know more of the transaction than they are willing to admit. It is expected, however, that a solution of the present mystery will be discovered very shortly.

A meeting of the depositors will soon be held, when some action will, in all probability, be taken for the protection of their interests.

An informal meeting of the stockholders was held in the bank, yesterday afternoon. There were, however, but few present, and no business of any importance was transacted. The greater part of the stockholders are reported to be men of wealth and stability. Their number does not exceed 110.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey held a private consultation with two or three of the directors, yesterday afternoon, but the result was not allowed to transpire.

Westchester Nominations.

The Republicans of West Farms have nominated the following ticket for town officers:

John Bussing, for Supervisor; Ferdinand Meyer, for Town Clerk; James L. Wells, for Justice of the Peace; John Pierce, for Assessor; Thomas O. Wolf, for Commissioner of Highways.

The Reformers of West Farms have amended their ticket by substituting John Kirby for Peter Buckout for Justice of the Peace; and Thos. Kearns for Road Commissioner, in the place of Thomas O. Wolf, who declined to be a candidate on that ticket.

The Republicans of Morrisania have nominated the following officers:

Samuel E. Lyon, for Supervisor; Wm. C. Trowbridge, Justice of the Peace; John Johnson, for Assessor; John A. Henry, for Receiver of Taxes; Thomas Overington, for Trustee from the First Ward; Mr. Conover, from the Second Ward; Edward Kirk, from the Third Ward, and David McLeod, (Democrat, from the Fourth Ward; and Messrs. Comfort, Henshaw, Howe, and Gibbs, for members of the Board of Education.

Arthur B. Hauptman and Franklin W. Gilley, (Democrats,) have been nominated as independent candidates for Justices of the Peace.

In the town of East Chester the Democrats have nominated Elias Dusenberry, for Supervisor; Robert Foster, for Town Clerk; J. Belleshemer, for Justice of the Peace; E. L. Toumine, for Assessor; Andrew Palm, for Road Commissioner, and John McGeraty, for Overseer of the Poor.

Charles H. Birney, Republican, and present Supervisor of Mamaroneck, has been renominated for the office. The Republicans have also nominated William Gedney for the position.

In the town of Pelham the Democrats have renominated Benjamin Hegeman.

The Democrats of New-Rochelle have nominated the following ticket for town officers:

Geo. W. Davids, for Supervisor; Charles H. Woodward, for Town Clerk; Wm. Pinckney, for Justice of the Peace; George W. Horton, for Assessor; F. Stouler, for Commissioner of Roads; John Dillon and George W. Horton, for Overseers of the Poor; Charles E. Weeks, Game Keeper.

The Fire at Erie Depot—Loss Estimated at $125,000.

The following are the losses by the fire at the Erie Depot Long Dock, N. J.: Cotton, $18,000; Oil-cake, $10,000; Wm. Taylor's house, $3,500; John Aspel, $7,000; buildings, piers, and bridges, $80,000; private property, $4,000, making the total a little less than $125,000. A number of workmen are engaged removing the débris, and the work of reconstruction will commence immediately. The ferry-boat from Chambers-street will resume the usual trips to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Caldwell question.

DEBATE ON THE CALDWELL CASE.

Mr. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, regretted that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. O. S. Ferry) had submitted a resolution of expulsion at this time. He had given close attention to the ten days' debate, which had shed so much light, for the first time, on the question whether bribery vitiates the election of a member of this body. This debate was confined to the legality of the act by which Caldwell held his seat. It appeared the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections were in doubt as to the proper method to be pursued, and, therefore, they chose to present the question involving the validity of the election. First, the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Alcorn,) one of the committee, had submitted a resolution for expulsion; second, that serving a notice that he would press his resolution should that of the committee be not passed, the Senator from the committee had offered an amendment also proposing expulsion, thus requiring the Senate to first vote on his proposition before the Senate shall first adjudge, in voting on the resolutions of the committee, whether Caldwell was entitled to the seat he held. He desired simply to have action on both in the order in which they appeared for consideration before the Senate.

Mr. Morton, here interrupting, said as Chairman of the committee he, in his first speech, attempted to discuss the question of expulsion. He took the ground that the Senate has the choice of remedies, and favors expulsion; but the majority of the committee thought proper to present a resolution declaring the seat vacant, rather than of expulsion.

Mr. Ferry, resuming, said he would not commit himself in advance as to the merits of the questions involved, but should approach each of them with the respect due to the State's action and his constitutional duty to deal rigidly with official wrong. He then offered an amendment to the amendment pending, to place back the first question substantially where it first appeared from the committee, as follows: That Alexander Caldwell be and he is hereby declared to have been elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, briefly discussed the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that the Constitution makes the act of the Legislature in the election of a Senator a subject of review by the Senate.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, in explaining the reasons for having heretofore offered an amendment to the committee's resolution, proposing the expulsion of Caldwell, said in examining all the evidence he was unable to avoid the conclusion that the election in January, 1871, was effected by bribery in the interest of Caldwell, the purchase money having been paid by Caldwell himself. Having arrived at this conclusion of fact, it seemed to be essential, not simply to the dignity and honor of the Senate and to the state of public feeling of the country, but for the preservation of the institutions under which we live, that the Senate should in some way emphatically express condemnation of the transaction according to common law and usage running through all the English decisions until now. A bribed vote is no vote, and if it be found that bribed votes effected the election, they must be cast out and the election voided. When charges were made that a Senatorial election was procured by bribery, it was the bounden duty of the Senate, under the Constitutional clause that made the Senate the judge of the election qualification and returns of its member, to inquire into the facts. The Senate was a component part of our Government, which was so organized that corruption could not exist without destroying the liberties and prosperity of the people. When such men obtain seats here merely for personal glory, without regard to country; when great corporations, which are advancing with grand steps, obtain control, and when State Legislatures have become so corrupt as to send unworthy men to this body, there will have been sapped the foundation of all our hopes, and republican government become a sham, and the way prepared for the rule of a Tiberias or a Napoleon.

Some time was spent in exchange of views as to fixing the order in which the pending proposition shall be voted on, but no arrangement was made. No Senator rising to continue the debate, the closing speech devolved on Mr. Morton, who said he was not ready to do so to-day, and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to.

Upon coming out of executive session the Senate adjourned.

The Dover Wife-Murder—Lusignani to be Executed May 1.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Lusignani, convicted for the murder of his wife at Dover, N. J., in November last, was heard yesterday in the Court-house, Morristown, before Judge Dalrymple, who, after reviewing the proceedings on the trial, refused the application. The prisoner was ordered to the bar, and Judge Dalrymple pronounced the sentence of death, Rev. Mr. Vassalis acting as interpreter. The execution is fixed for May 1. The prisoner exhibited no signs of emotion, but when being conveyed away he turned toward the bench, snapped his fingers at the Judge and hissed, "Not good trial; not much evidence cause poor man hang."

Married at Fourteen—Seeking a Divorce.

Application was made to Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to appoint the father of Sarah Simon, a girl of fourteen, her guardian ad litem, for the purpose of bringing a suit to dissolve a marriage contract into which it was charged the girl had entered through deceit practiced on her by her alleged husband. The girl's story was that she was induced to go to a clergyman's house by a young man of her acquaintance, who told her to answer "yes" to all the minister asked her. This she did, not knowing the consequences, and after coming out of the minister's house, was told by her companion that she was his wife; that thereupon she immediately left him and went to her father's house. The court granted the order.

Arrest for Fraudulently Attempting to Change a Ship's Registry.

Michael K. Wilson, a South-street merchant, was, yesterday, arrested and taken before Commissioner Osborne on complaint of Deputy Collector Abell of the custom-house, charged with endeavoring, by false representations, to have a British built vessel changed to a United States registry. Wilson was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Some interesting facts will probably be developed.

The City Prison.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the investigation of the condition of the City Prison, will, it is understood, report in favor of its removal to a more convenient location, which will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of Twenty-sixth-street and the East River; so that prisoners, after receiving sentence, can at once be transferred to the boat carrying them to the Island institutions without the necessity of carrying them through the City in the prison-vans, as is done at present. The committee will also recommend that the new building be of sufficient capacity to afford accommodations for the criminal courts.

Travel on the Erie Railroad.

No interruption to travel on the Erie Railroad has been occasioned by the late fire at Jersey City. All local and through trains will leave regularly at the advertised hours from the Chambers-street depot.

Subscriptions to Training School for Nurses.

Mrs. W. P. Furniss	$100 00
E. S. E.	5 00
Eben Wright, Boston	100 00
Mme. de Vaugrigneuse	20 00
Mrs. Alfred DeWitt	10 00
Charles H. Ward	100 00
Samuel Willetts	100 00
Mrs. Joel B. Post	50 00
Stephen C. Williams	100 00
Wm. and Jno. O'Brien	50 00
N. P. Bailey	25 00
A Lady, by Dr. Fordyce Barker	50 00
Total	$720 00
Previously reported	17,430 31
Grand total	$18,150 31

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Gen. Wm. Mayer, Mrs. Mayer, Miss Clara Mayer, Master James Mayer, and man servant, Norman Fox, H. G. Hale, Mrs. Walker and child, Miss Fannie Clark, Miss Isabella Somerset, Lieut. Diggle, J. G. Hazard, G. Le Sueur, Peter Walker, Mrs. Walker, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Annie L. Sutton, Miss Augusta Stern, T. R. Pickering, Mrs. Pickering, Miss Pickering, Master Pickering, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Miss Sallie Davis, Miss Berthond, D. Bryn Kops, Mr. Van Diest, Mr. Vogelsang, Albert T. Hinricks, Jas. Hudson, John H. McKinley, C. A. Wardwell, G. W. Garrison, Mrs. Garrison, T. Dusenbury, G. F. Hagar, Alex. Simpson, George H. Woods and friend, Samuel Joseph Philipson, R. Piersoll Smith, Ex. Norton, W. Feliz Munster, M. P., James F. Brown, Mathew Riddell, James F. Porte, J. L. Case, H. B. Richardson, Prof. E. P. Harris, Henry Mason, William E. Lincoln, Henry Thielberg, George E. Earnshaw, Mrs. Earnshaw, B. V. Hall, John Brown, Albert E. Stiassny, Ferdinand Mayer, J. Valentine, Robert Balfour, R. L. Kennard, H. C. Howells, Mrs. Howells, Master Frank Sidney Howells, Master H. C. Howells, J. Echnez, William L. Corrigan, Gen. Thos. J. Bartholow, Francisco Penate, Elio Santos, Charles Garbareno, Mrs. Garbareno, H. T. Jantzen, Mrs. Jantzen, John S. Harris, J. Rosenthal, Alfred Ogden, Richard Butler, Mrs. Butler, Miss Alice Cary Butler, George A. Glaenser, E. O. Potter, Mrs. Potter, K. Onamoto, K. Fukasawa, G. Ishizuwa, Mrs. H. C. Spaulding, Mrs. M. Kitsell, Capt. J. T. Morse, Mrs. H. L. Sutton.

Per steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen and Southampton.—E. Delavan Woodruff and wife, Masters E. and W. Woodruff, Benjamin Gould, Benjamin Gould, 2d, Miss Harriet Brewster, H. Pelper, wife, and child, Ad Schmidt, F. Wright, S. Steinhart, M. Stegman, S. Mandlebaum, wife, and daughter, M. Weil, H. Slede, Mrs. W. Tilden, W. Tilden, Mrs. A. W. Engs, G. F. W. Tonges, F. Meyer, R. Durr, H. L. Kingsbury, Mrs. B. Lindholm, J. Focha, Mr. Schmemann, Miss L. Kuhn, S. Loeb, E. Schwanborn, P. A. Kempe, Mrs. D. Doering, E. Doering, J. Hirsch, R. Thiede.

Per steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Dr. C. Regnon, Dr. C. Parrim, F. Leisler, A. Heyes, Lucien Gautier, Mr. stroof, W. H. Rinehardt, W. T. Walters, Miss H. Legorsa, Mr. Widemann, Mr. Mesmin, E. Broc, Mr. Versepuy, Mr. Cusino, Mr. Brun, Wm. G. Ostheimer, Mr. Renault, Mme. Renault and children, Mr. Foussemagne, Theodore Lavillaisse, Joel Carter, Russell A. Caire, Yves Riovallan, E. Nathan, A. Brodet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jollyj Jean Francois Creach, A. Simon, Mrs. Louise Huet and infant.

Per steamer Australia, for Glasgow.—G. E. Wright, R. Thomas, H. N. Heffner, B. Darbon, Miss Theno Mayor, Bertie Smith, G. H. Taggett and wife, Mr. Brass and wife, Harriet Skeans, C. F. Ruff, A. Mansteriotti.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Market Savings Bank will pay a second dividend of eight per cent. to-morrow. Mr. F. Worth, No. 82 Nassau-street, the assignee, will pay the dividend to the depositors.

Yesterday was the seventy-sixth birthday of Emperor William. The flag on the German Consulate was displayed in honor of the day, and all the German craft in the harbor floated the national ensign.

The Seventeenth Ward Council of Political Reform met last evening, and passed resolutions similar to those of other reform associations, and which have been already published in THE TIMES.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the charges against J. B. Young, the Clerk of the board, met yesterday. A quorum not being present the committee adjourned for a week.

Charles Watson, a manufacturer of mattresses, was yesterday arrested by Deputy Marshal Purvis, charged with fraud in a bankruptcy proceeding. He gave $2,000 bail before Marshal Fiske, and was released.

The Daughters of Germania, a German women's benevolent society, gave a masked ball at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last night, in which a number of guests representing other German benevolent societies participated.

Edward Skidmore, Jr., charged with endeavoring to obtain a rebate of duty by presenting false papers at the Custom-house, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Osborn, there being no evidence of fraudulent intent.

Gen. Mayer and E. A. Stiassny, Esq., United States Commissioners at the Vienna Exhibition, left yesterday by the Baltic. Mr. Francis A. Stout has now charge of the office of the United States Commissioner, and will attend to the interests of exhibitors.

The drum corps of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Drum-Major Charles Berlinghoff, gave an invitation ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night, which attracted a large attendance of military guests, and was fully enjoyed by all participating.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms a bal masque et travestie was given last night by the Association Culinaire Cosmopolite de l'Etat de New-York, an organization of French cooks, which was quite a success, and well patronized by the French residents.

John E. Brower, arrested some time since for robbing the post-office at Bridgeport, Conn., and who was subsequently admitted to bail and afterward fled the jurisdiction of the Court, was yesterday rearrested and sent by Commissioner Betts to Ludlow-street Jail.

In the case of John Roach, the sailor charged with stabbing Hugh Little, a shipmate, on the Liverpool, an American vessel, the prisoner was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Shields, after an examination, it appearing that the man had acted in self-defense.

Prof. Louis Elsberg, of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, delivered last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, the first of a series of three lectures on "Sound," the special topic of the evening being illustrated by many experiments.

BROOKLYN.

The Mayor, yesterday, signed $15,000 registered assessment fund bonds, payable in three years.

During the week the unusually large number of 664 persons were arrested on various charges, chiefly of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

The City Railroad Company propose to run the cars of the Gates avenue line clear through to Broadway by the 15th of April, and also to put on additional cars.

With reference to the report of the Grand Jury on the condition of the County Alms-house and Nursery, the Commissioners of Charity say that nothing is left undone that can promote the comfort and good health of the inmates of those institutions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

George Morgan and Mary Morgan, supposed to be his wife, arrested on suspicion of having robbed Mrs. Eastman's house, were yesterday examined by Justice Walsh, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Patrick Hinby was arrested in Morrisania, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery, in having knocked down a resident of the town and robbed him of his watch and a small sum of money. The police secured the offender in half an hour after the commission of the robbery.

LONG ISLAND.

The School Commissioner of Rockville Centre, Hempstead, has been called upon to revoke the contracts made by the trustees with certain teachers, in consequence of irregular habits charged against the latter.

Arrangements have been made for a pigeon-shooting match between Thomas Rees and E. Waller, to come off between the 5th and 10th prox., near Green-Wood; stakes $50 a side; eleven birds each; twelve-bore gun; equal charges; rise twenty-one yards; boundary eighty-five yards; each to trap for the other.

STATEN ISLAND.

A new yacht is in course of construction by Capt. Fendt, and will be added to the Stapleton squadron, which will then number fifteen yachts.

Rev. J. J. Read, of New-Jersey, has been assigned to the Grace Methodist Church, at Port Richmond, and enters upon his pastorate to-day, in place of Rev. Mr. Palmer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal will be opened during the present week.

The remains of the late Judge Randolph were taken to Easton, Penn., yesterday, for interment.

The canal-boat General Monroe was partially destroyed by fire, at Trenton, yesterday. The damage was $600.

The body of a child, apparently about two days old, was found yesterday near the foot of the "Hundred Steps," Jersey City Heights. The head of the infant had been crushed, as is supposed with a stone. Coroner Reinhardt will investigate the matter.

Michael Cregin, a resident of New-York City, was killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Fanwood, on Friday night. Deceased was walking on the track, and in getting out of the way of one train stepped directly in front of another, which ran over him.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—Bad men made good, and good men made better by reading the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April number; only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Fredk. Schafer, wife and child, Francis E. Lyons, C. Vanantvoerk, Mrs. Head and servant, Miss Eliza Gillid, Mrs. Mary Gillid and child, Samuel Norris, Mrs. Riordon, Albert Ottesbey, Henry W. Davis, Albert A. Cutting, W. E. Sproule, Mrs. S. G. Spear and child. Way passengers—G. Obarrio, Lieut. Geo. C. Ruter, S. Espinosa, Jas. H. Kelly, Chas. A. Murdock, Thos. M. Germond, J. T. Lozano, Manuel M. Parraga, L. Ocampo, F. Sherburn, H. N. Loeb, Benj. Mosher, C. A. Aitcher.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—B. F. Mark, C. L. Morgan, H. W. Walker, Mrs. L. Walker and maid, J. H. L. Morford and wife, Mrs. E. H. Denslow, W. H. Taylor, H. B. Bynner, Chas. F. James, J. W. Morgan, Mrs. Desboullons, infant and nurse, D. C. Reynolds, Miss Gallie, Moore Johnson, Chas. Williams, K. N. Prince.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Aug. Mahrenholz, P. N. Von Praag, S. W. Smith, Benj. C. Terry, Wm. H. Clark and lady, Miss Julia A. Clinch, Francis W. Arnold, James G. Rockwell, lady, 2 children, and servant, Chas. W. Jones and lady, Miss Emma Jones, R. S. Allen.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......6:00 | Sun sets......6:15 | Moon rises..3:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:13 | Gov. Island..4:02 | Hell Gate..5:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Hallard, Havre via Brest, George Mackenzie; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; Erik, (Dan.,) Carl, Stockholm, Tetens & Bockmann; Bylgia, (Swed.,) Sellman, Gonaives, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, New-York and West Indies Steam-ship Company; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of New-York, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Francis Wright, Fairchild, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, Geo. B. Merrick & Co.; Florida, Cameron, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jas. Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia; James Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Favorita, Greenman, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; S. C. Glover, Perkins, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; St. Paul, Hathorn, Bremen, Benner & Pinckney.

Barks Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbadoes, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Sidlaw, (Br.,) Webster, Bristol, England, Charles P. Sumner.

Brigs Aroostook, Bryan, Bridgton, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Nuovo Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Oliver, (Br.,) Weeks, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Faustina, Blanchard, Havana, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Lady Bird, (Br.,) Bougard, St. Johns, N. F., A. E. Outerbridge; Pedro, Bahrs, Brunswick, John Zittlosen.

Schrs. J. M. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas, Mexico, H. M. Baker & Co.; George Walker, Coles, Trinidad, Miller & Houghton; A. B. Gardner, Turner, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Sea Bird, Hogans, Jacksonville, Fla., Slaght & Petty; Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leohead, Liverpool March 6 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans March 15 and S. W. Pass 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship J. Hatfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tilly, Antwerp Jan. 26, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark August, (Ger.,) Lonnus, Hamburg 119 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co. Bark M. E. Snd, of and from London via Plymouth, arr. at Bermuda, March 11; schr. Rover, from Demerara, arr. 15th.

Bark Eunomia, (Nor.,) Olsen, Cardiff 56 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Rio Janeiro Jan. 28, with coffee to J. S. Ingraham & Co.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Barrow 56 ds., with steel rails to Chas. Congreve & Son—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Harmony, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Newport 57 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Sabra Moses, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Rotterdam 40 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Linda Stewart, (of Portland,) Stinchfield, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Traveller, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Antwerp 62 ds., with empty barrels to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Da Capo, (Nor.,) Swendson, Sunderland Nov. 28, via Plymouth Feb. 4, with railroad iron to Jay Cooke & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Eldorado, (Nor.,) Thommessen, Cardiff 63 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Patria (Russ.,) Ulenius, Liverpool 47 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas March 10, with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Laura, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Newcastle 60 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to P. A. Agresta.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) York, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter.

Brig Emma L. Hall, (of Boston,) Fowler, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Silas N. Martin, (of Castine,) Brown, Demerara 15 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Gambia, (of Bucksport,) Gilley, Point-a-Pitre, Guad. 14 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Jose Barrevas, (Span.,) Dios, Charleston 6 ds., in ballast to C. Marti & Co.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Saverese, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to E. Gardiner—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Hnos, (Norw.,) Royen, Cardiff 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Mart., 21 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turks Island,) Nelson, Milk River, Jam., 15 ds., with logwood to S. De Cordova—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Ganger Rolf, (Norw.,) Larsen, Shields Dec. 29, via Falmouth, 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Veloce, (Ital.,) Lauro, Lisbon 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, rice, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. Had heavy westerly gales N. of Hatteras.

Schr. S. L. Russell, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary A. McCann, (of Bangor,) Kavanagh, Porto Rico 11 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. H. Brewster, (of Brookhaven,) Squires, Rio Janeiro Feb. 4, via Hampton Roads March 21, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Feb. 10, C. Alberts, a seaman, aged 18 years, a native of Prussia, died of yellow fever, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Nancy Smith, Boyd, Havre, via Isle of Wight, 50 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Levinia F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to J. Leaycraft & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Arthur Clifford, (of Princetown,) Spaulding, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Isaac B. Staples.

Schr. F. B. Colton, (of Philadelphia,) Robinson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Martha Maria, (of Bangor,) Vesey, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Horton, of and 15 ds. from Grenada, with logwood, &c., to Reeves, Osborn & Co. Left in port schr. Golden Rule, for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. Webster Barnard, of Bucksport, Smith, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 14 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. W. F. Green, (of Taunton,) Tracey, Mayaguez, Porto Rico 16 ds. with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. John Rose (of Brookhaven,) Howe, Caibairea 9 ds., with melado to Matthiessen & Wieckers—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Henry Miller, Brewer, Aux-Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Isaac B. Staples.

Schr. Astra, (of St. John, N. B.,) Haskins, Old Harbor, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. N. G. Miller, (of Brookhaven,) McCoff, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Rubina, (of St. John, N. B.,) Secord, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Baltimore, for Hoboken.

Schr. Wm. D. Marvel, O'Keefe, Baltimore, for Hoboken.

Schr. Caroline J. Kienzle, Elwood, Virginia.

Schr. P. A. Saunders, Godfrey, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

Below.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Newcastle, Eng., Dec. 24, with mdse. to D. R. DeWolf & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Jonathan Godfrey, (of Boston,) Sears, Cardenas, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Brig Express, (Ger.,) Pretwurst, Passages, with mdse. to Jacob W. Schmidt & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Ville de Paris, for Havre; Mosel, for Bremen; Baltic, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; Steinman, for Antwerp; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Bylgia, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; Clyde, for Galveston; Geo. Cromwell and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Francis Wright, for Wilmington, N. C., via Norfolk; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Black Hawk, for San Francisco; barks Norton Stover, for Cardenas; Sarah Hobart, for Corunna; Atlantic, for Barbados; brigs Centaur, for Manzanilla; Raven and Sally Brown, for Cardenas; Carrie Purinton, for St. John's, P. R.; schrs. E. J. Palmer, for Campeachy and Frontera; Annie Whiting, for Demerara; Ben, for Wilmington, N. C.

Steam-ship Florida, for Bermuda; brig Faustina, for ——.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, for Matanzas and Havana, will sail on the 26th, instead of the 25th, as previously announced.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Hayden, (late Crockett,) which arr. 21st, reports: Had light winds to the equator, crossed in lon. 38 20 W.; took the N. E. trades in lat. 5 N., and carried them to lat. 25 N.; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Feb. 2, had only two men able to do duty, all the others being down with yellow fever; Feb. 26, lat. 2 17 N., lon. 33 30 W., spoke brig Clara Jenkins, from Montevideo, for Boston. Jan. 29, Joseph Sanson, a seaman, a native of Hamburg, aged 35 years, died of yellow fever, and was buried at sea. Feb. 27, Capt. W. S. Crockett, a native of Rockland, Me., aged 45 years, died of yellow fever, and was buried at sea.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 22.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; ship New Wabena, from London; brigs Champion, from Ponce; Jane E. Hale, from Mayaguez; Chilion, from Ponce. Below, bark Ada, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—Arr. steamers Charleston, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore. Sld. steamers Manhattan, New-York; Flag, Boston; schrs. Mary Eliza, Wilmington, Del.; Daniel, Brittain, Port Royal; Fannie, Butler, Kennebunkport, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barks E. C. Berce, from Hamburg; Thoma, from Liverpool; brig Alto, from Liverpool; schr. Emma McAdam, from Demerara; and an Italian bark, name unknown.

Below for Hampton Roads—Bark Nordsjena, from Pernambuco; bark Robust, and schr. Homely.

Passed out—Steamer Austrian, for Liverpool; bark Paladin, for Rio; and schr. S. E. Baker, for the West Indies.

Sld. bark Gustave Adolphus, for Baltimore, and brig Harriet Brewster, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 22.—Arr. steamer Seminole, Boston, for Savannah; bark Victor, of Boston, Antwerp Dec. 12, Flushing 14th, Portland Roads Jan. 28; came the southern passage.

Also arr. brigs Clara Jenkins, of Bangor, Montevideo Jan. 12, for Boston; Tula, Mayaguez 19 ds., of and for Newburyport; Mechanic, Sagua, of and for Portland; schr. Annie Martin, Elizabethport, for Boston; reports was run into yesterday by schr. Nellie Barnes, and lost jibboom and flying jib; the Nellie Barnes lost mainboom and gaff.

Also arr. schrs. Mary Baker, of Kingston, Azua 21 ds., for Boston; N. A. Farwell, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., for do.; Althea, Baltimore, for do.; Willie Luce, Port Johnson, for do.; Caroline Young, Hoboken, for do.; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Barbados, for Windsor, N. S.; Sarah J. Bright, Philadelphia, for Salem; Chauncey J. Crafts, Port Johnson, for Rockland; H. C. Russell, do., for Cambridgeport; Idella Small, Baltimore, for Belfast; Cyrus Fossett, Portland, for Providence.

Passed by schr. Hattie Turner.

Sld. schr. C. J. Crafts.

Wind—W. S. W.; moderate.

Spoken, &c.

By bark Da Capo, March 7, lat. 22 34, lon. 61, spoke schr. Experiment, from Cardiff, for City Point.

By schr. W. F. Green, March 20, Barnegat bearing N. N. W. 40 miles, spoke schr. Henry, from Charleston, for New-York.

By bark Sabra Moses, Feb. 13, lat. 23 51, lon. 25, spoke brig Essex, (of Windsor, N. S.,) from ——, for ——; March 5, lat. 32 30, lon. 59 4, bark Victor, from Antwerp, for Boston.

By brig New-York, March 1, lat. 27, lon. 42, spoke brig Eugenia, from Messina, for Baltimore.

By bark Harmony, March 18, Nantucket light-ship bearing N. E. 35 miles, spoke brig Crescent, (Br.,) from Halifax, for New-York, 26 ds. out.

By schr. Mary A. McCann, March 11, lat. 22, lon. 69, spoke schr. Alba, (Br.,) from Porto Rico, for Boston; March 12 and 16, lat. 29 47, lon. 73.6, schr. East Wind, from Cape Hayti, for Boston.

By brig Gambia, March 14, lat. 25 51, lon. 70 11, spoke schr. Edward & Ella, bound N.

By bark August, Feb. 21, lat. 25 31, lon. 24 41, spoke bark Amazon, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, 12 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

OLD HARBOR, Ja., March 5.—In port, brig S. P. Munson, for New-York in 15 ds.

ST. PIERRE, Mart., March 1.—In port, brig M. E. Cobell, for Antigua, to load for Yarmouth, N. S.

DEMERARA, March 4.—In port, Brigs Henry Louise, for New-Orleans, ldg.; Mary E. Pennell, for Charleston, do.; Mississippi, for Baltimore, do.; Kidore, disg.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—The Cunard line steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York March 12, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Kennedy, sld. from this port for New-York yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The Allan line steam-ship Manitoban, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore March 8, has arr. here.

ROTTERDAM, March 20—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, New-York.

POSITIVELY
THE
ONLY CHANCE
to secure tickets to the Third
Grand Gift Concert,
which is to be given under authority of a special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Ky., at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on
TUESDAY
April 8th, 1873.

All sales throughout the country are ordered to be closed on April 1, in any event. Do not delay your orders until it is too late. Hundreds were disappointed at the previous concerts because they waited until it was impossible to fill their orders.

Two concerts have already been given by the Library Trustees, and every gift awarded was promptly paid, without discount. The third concert will be conducted on like honorable principles, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS currency, will be distributed by lot among ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Gift, Cash, - $100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash, - - 50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash, - - 25,000
One Grand Cash Gift......20,000
One Grand Cash Gift......10,000
One Grand Cash Gift......5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each..24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each..25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each..32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each..30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each..30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each..59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each..90,000

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash....$500,000
Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50

Only one hundred thousand tickets, at $10 each, numbered from 1 to 100,000 respectively, will be sold in any case, thus making the chances one in ten. Why not order eleven tickets for $100, so as to get your money back, at least? Business of the concert is in charge of Hon. ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, by whom agencies for the sale of tickets have been established throughout the country, the principal one of which is the New-York office. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any bank or express company the same as a draft or check is collected. Send money by P. O. order, draft, registered letter or express, prepaid.

For tickets, full programme, information, and all particulars, apply to the General Agency Supply.

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
609 Broadway, New-York.
Branch Agents at No. 18 Broad-st., (basement office,) and also at No. 173 5th-av.

GLASSWARE
VERY CHEAP.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,
OFFER HANDSOME TABLE SERVICES, OF ENGRAVED FERN GLASS, FOR TWELVE PERSONS, AT $50 PER SET.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

GENUINE
VICHY
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
For sale by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway; PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver-st.; CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.; E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.; PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway; ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, corner Chambers-st. and College-place, and all leading druggists and retail grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 BEAVER-ST., SOLE AGENTS.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1873.

DEAR SIR.—HAVING LEARNED THAT you have recently delivered lectures upon Arctic Discoveries in neighboring cities, we desire to assure you of the pleasure with which we believe the citizens of New-York would listen to you, if it would suit your convenience to visit us for a similar purpose.

The subject has been one of world-wide interest since the discovery of America and the early efforts of commercial nations to reach India and Cathay by the North Pole. Believing that no one living can be better able to illustrate the subject than yourself, after your various voyages of discovery to the shores of the Polar Sea, we beg to request that you will favor the public with one or more lectures upon the Arctic regions, illustrated with the illuminated photographs of Mr. Bradford, which we understand you have used at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Should you see proper to give a favorable response, we would suggest the selection of some time during the present season. Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. BLUNT, W. E. DODGE,
CHAS. P. DALY, WM. C. THOMPSON,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
EDMUND COFFIN, R. W. WESTON,
F. A. CONKLING, E. P. FABRI,
J. S. SCHULTZ, V. BOTTA,
JOHN H. HALL, ROB'T. L. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I feel much flattered by your invitation to lecture in New-York. On the receipt of your letter I consulted the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, and found them ready to lend their co-operation. They are willing to allow the use of the hall April 1, 3, and 8, and if these dates should suit your views it will give me great pleasure to comply with your very kind and courteous wish.

With grateful regard, your obedient servant,
I. I. HAYES.

To Messrs. George W. Blunt, W. E. Dodge, Charles P. Daly, and others.

THE BIRCH DALE MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS possess great therapeutic virtues, and are especially recommended in consumption, being the only natural waters that have proved a specific in this perplexing disease. The very best medical authority testifies to permanent cures where all other treatment was abortive. They also produce miraculous effects in chronic diseases of the kidneys, (including Bright's,) female complaints, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver complaints, cancer, scrofula, and all diseases originating in an impure state of the blood. Books gratis.
CONANT & CRAMER,
No. 30 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN IN THE capacity of entry and delivery clerks. Address Box No. 10 Post-office.